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Nicaragua Exploits Rebel Split, Discord

U.S.-Backed Faction Making Gains As Sandinists Attack Pastora's Men

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Broke, retreating and riven by discord, the anti-Sandinist guerrillas headquartered here have hit the low point of their 13-month struggle to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, their leaders say.

The Sandinist army, exploiting the absence of the wounded rebel leader, Eddi Pastora Gorda, has routed guerrilla forces from their main bases near El Castillo on the San Juan River just north of the Costa Rican border, sending rebels into hiding or fleeing across the border to sanctuary. The Costa Rican authorities said more than 100 have been hospitalized or taken into custody in the last week.



BOMBING IN VIENNA — An explosion Wednesday destroyed the car of a Turkish diplomat outside the Turkish Embassy in Vienna, killing a man believed to be the labor attaché and injuring five other persons, including a policeman. An anonymous caller told a news agency in Paris that the Armenian Revolutionary Army was responsible.

U.K. Railwaymen Aid Striking Miners By Withholding Fuel for Steel Plants

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

LONDON — Railwaymen aided Britain's striking miners Wednesday, refusing to deliver fuel to two major steel plants blockaded by pickets from the coalfields.

But their support came amid signs of a widening dispute between the miners and steelworkers, who have also given some support to the strike.

Reagan Battles Troop Cut

Allies Join Fight Over Amendment

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has mounted an extensive campaign to defeat a proposal to cut U.S. troop commitments in NATO unless allied countries bolster funding of conventional forces.

The sponsor of the proposal, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said he and other senators had received telephone calls from "high-level officials in other governments" belonging to the alliance.

House Retains Amnesty for Aliens in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House voted Wednesday to allow illegal aliens who have earned their living in the United States since the beginning of 1982 a chance to become legal residents. The vote was 233-195.

The decision came in a vote defeating an amendment by Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida, that would have stripped an amnesty program from the immigration control bill now before the House.

U.S. Deports IRA Member To Ireland

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Michael O'Rourke, the first Irish Republican Army member to be deported from the United States, returned Wednesday to the Dublin courthouse from which he escaped eight years ago.

Mr. O'Rourke, 32, appeared before the Special Criminal Court on his return after being arrested by U.S. federal agents.



WELCOME FOR FORMER PRISONER — David Kitson, released by South Africa after serving 20 years in prison for anti-apartheid activities, is greeted Wednesday as he returned to London. Mr. Kitson, who holds both British and South African citizenship, was convicted in 1964 of bomb attacks and membership in the military wing of the African National Congress, a banned group fighting to overturn white minority rule.

In Italy, Christian Democratic Party Is Happy Loser in European Election

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Italy's amazing Christian Democrats are beaming: They are the only happy losers after the European parliamentary elections, held in Italy on Sunday.

True, the "historic event" that they dreamed for 10 years happened Sunday, when the Communists narrowly cheated them out of first place in a nationwide election for the first time since World War II.

Kuwait Anxious Over Iran-Iraq War

No Bombs, but Holy Month and Heat Dampen Spirits

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — The air-raid sirens wailed at 11 A.M. sharp.

Ample warning of the test was given. For a week, Kuwaiti newspapers, radio and television had advertised its date and time.

Nevertheless, the sirens' blare sparked temporary panic in many quarters of this Gulf nation.

INSIDE

Portugal's parliament began debate on new security legislation that some fear could lead to renewed repression. Page 2

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Spain's Catalan nationalists are stirred up by Madrid's inquiry of a local bank. Page 5

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The U.S. economy is growing at a 5.7-percent rate in the second quarter, the Commerce Department estimated. Page 9

TOMORROW

Melvin Bell, the star trial lawyer, tells Mary Blume why he thinks the courtroom is a form of theater. In Weekend.

China Assails U.S. on N-Pact, Taiwan

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China expressed considerable displeasure with the United States on Wednesday, criticizing Washington's failure to sign the agreement on nuclear cooperation and protesting new U.S. sales of military transport planes to Taiwan.

The Chinese criticism, although not as sharp as in the past, marked the first significant deterioration in the "enhanced mutual trust and understanding" that both countries hailed following President Ronald Reagan's visit at the end of April.

China Reportedly Agrees to Sell Its Copies of MiG-21 to Pentagon

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — As part of an arms deal with the United States, China has agreed to sell the U.S. Defense Department six F-7 aircraft, its copied version of the Soviet MiG-21, for use in training American pilots in simulated air battles, the Far Eastern Economic Review has reported in its latest issue.

The Hong Kong-based magazine also reported that China had begun unpublicized negotiations with Thailand over the possible sale of the reconnaissance version of the plane, which might be paid for in a barter deal with Thai rice.

Mr. O'Rourke was arrested in Philadelphia in 1979, a year after he entered the United States with a false passport.

He had been held without bail and was put on the Aer Lingus flight from New York to Dublin on Tuesday night.

On Monday, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear Mr. O'Rourke's appeal of the deportation order, ending his long legal battle to avoid being sent back to Ireland.

Mr. O'Rourke's lawyer, Daniel McElhatton, said his client had decided during the weekend to withdraw his appeals and return home.

"I think he felt he wanted to return to Ireland and face whatever consequences he had to face," Mr. McElhatton said Tuesday.

Mr. O'Rourke's U.S. lawyers said he no longer had links with the IRA.

Everyone who was anyone attended the gala opening. They sipped orange-juice cocktails and dined from buffet tables laden with Arab delicacies.

After dinner, the guests wandered through the new store, which was decorated with fountains, miniature waterfalls and stuffed pink flamingos.

The store contains everything the modern Kuwaiti family needs. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Portuguese Begin Debate on a Bill That Would Increase Police Powers

By Peter Wise
International Herald Tribune
LISBON — Stirring bitter memories of the police state imposed in Portugal 10 years ago, a debate opened in parliament Wednesday on a government security bill that opponents fear could ease a return to repression.

The proposed measures include telephone tapping, mail opening, house searches without warrants, preventive detention of suspects, police access to computer and other information, the possible sus-

pension of public meetings and special penalties for public servants who refuse to cooperate with police inquiries.

The debate on these measures began as judges were questioning 35 suspected terrorists captured Tuesday in nationwide police sweep, the biggest police operation since Portugal's return to democracy in 1976.

Justice Minister Rui Machete said the operation, involving roadblocks by 300 police officers, was an attempt to dismantle a shadowy

extremist group calling itself the April 25 Popular Forces.

Named after the date of the 1974 coup, the April 25 Popular Forces has been charged with a series of bomb attacks, bank robberies and murders since it appeared in April 1980. In four years the group has claimed responsibility for the deaths of 12 people, including members of the National Guard.

Also rounded up in Tuesday's raids was Lieutenant Colonel Orlindo Saraiva de Carvalho, police sources said. Mr. Saraiva de Carvalho, a presidential candidate in 1976 and 1980, now leads a tiny far-left party, the United People's Front, whose offices were also raided by police Tuesday.

Mr. Machete said that Portugal's outmoded security laws hampered the operation, particularly because of the complex procedures required to obtain arrest or search warrants and the lack of coordination between the country's four police forces.

But he said that the timing of the sweep was not planned to demonstrate the need for reforms immediately before the parliamentary debate.

"Portugal must decide if it wants the party to go or to crack down on terrorism and violence," Mr. Machete added, referring to what he called the lax policing after the revolution.

Pitted against each other in the discussion over the proposed measures are the Socialist-led coalition government and the pro-Soviet Communist Party.

The government believes current security laws leave the country vulnerable to a growing wave of terrorism. The Communists content parts of the proposed legislation resemble the secret police methods of the former regime.

Lopes Cardoso, the leader of a small non-Communist leftist party, attacked sections of the proposed bill as "a new form of censorship."

"It is a small step from banning public meetings and entertainments to seizing books and publications," he said.

PIDE's principal victim was the clandestine network of Communists, now an influential party that holds 40 out of the 350 parliamentary seats and dominates the country's major trade union federation.



ANTI-KHOMEINI MARCH — More than 600 Iranian exiles and supporters dressed as prisoners marched Wednesday through London to protest executions and imprisonments in Iran. The march was one of several held in Europe and the United States on the third anniversary of a protest in Tehran in which several dissidents were killed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Hamburg Plant Shut; Dioxin Blamed

HAMBURG (AP) — A West German chemical producer has been forced to close a Hamburg plant, with a loss of 224 jobs, because the highly toxic chemical dioxin was found at the site, a company official said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Werner Krum, who heads the C.H. Boehringer plant in Hamburg, said the plant was closed because it was "economically and materially unrealistic" to meet minimum content limits. The plant makes insecticides, and dioxin is produced as a byproduct.

On Monday, a Hamburg state court said the company could not store new waste material at the plant site because it was a hazard to the local population. The court also said that waste material already accumulated at the plant could not be moved until a plan for its safe removal has been worked out.

Solidarity Calls Vote Figures Inflated

WARSAW (AP) — The Solidarity underground in Warsaw accused the Communist authorities Wednesday of inflating the turnout for Sunday's elections in the capital by 15 percentage points.

Poland's government reported the turnout for the local and regional elections, the first since the birth of Solidarity nearly four years ago, at just under 75 percent nationwide and 71 percent in Warsaw. Solidarity said in a statement that its preliminary results showed a 56.5 percent turnout in Warsaw.

The statement did not claim victory for Solidarity's call for its backers to boycott the election. Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, acknowledged Tuesday that the turnout was the lowest since the Communists took power at the end of World War II.

German Mediator Is Hopeful on Strike

BONN (Reuters) — The mediator to the industrial dispute that has almost halted West German automobile production was optimistic Wednesday about chances for finding a compromise.

Georg Leber, a former Social Democratic government minister and veteran union leader who is chairman of a team of mediators, said before the first mediation session: "I believe it will be possible to find a compromise acceptable to both sides."

His optimism was backed by comments by the chief negotiators for the employers and the unions. In the dispute, which is in its sixth week, metalworkers are demanding a 35-hour workweek. About 400,000 workers are on strike, locked out or laid off.

EC, New Zealand Settle Butter Issue

LUXEMBOURG (Combined Dispatches) — European Community farm ministers broke a year-old deadlock Wednesday by agreeing in principle to guarantee New Zealand continued access for its butter until 1986, but in diminishing amounts.

Michel Rocard of France said that despite the community's butter surplus of a million tons, it would import 83,000 metric tons of New Zealand butter this year, 81,000 tons next year and 79,000 tons in 1986. Last year, 87,000 tons were admitted. The agreement was reached largely at the insistence of Britain, which has tried to help its Commonwealth partners retain their European markets.

The farm ministers remained divided over the application of new milk quotas that penalize excess production by charging a 75-percent levy on above-quota output. Michael Jopling of Britain said that his country might decide not to collect the levy when the first payments come due in October if others did not do so. (Reuters, IHT)

South Africa Gives Up Transfer Plan

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South Africa announced Wednesday it had abandoned its controversial plan to transfer two black homeland areas to the neighboring kingdom of Swaziland.

It had originally proposed that the two land areas, Kange and the predominantly KwaZulu area of Ingwavuma, be handed over to Swaziland. But leaders of the tribes involved and took legal action to prevent the transfer.

Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, said the government had canceled an inquiry into the proposal and concluded that "the leaders of Swaziland, KwaZulu and Kange should deliberate among themselves" about any possible transfers.

Mitterrand Begins Visit to Moscow

MOSCOW (WP) — President François Mitterrand of France arrived Wednesday in Moscow for the first French-Soviet summit meeting in more than four years. He was greeted by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and later met with President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The practice of annual French-Soviet summit meetings was suspended by Mr. Mitterrand after his election in May 1981. French officials said Mr. Mitterrand was now in a position to do business with Moscow from a position of relative strength after firmly supporting the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles by NATO.

Mr. Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union carries some domestic political risks, however, because of public revulsion in France over the Soviet treatment of Andrei A. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, and the suppression of the Solidarity trade movement in Poland.

U.S. Envoy Unhurt in Beirut Fusillade

BEIRUT (AP) — Shooting erupted Wednesday at the only open crossing between Beirut's Christian and Moslem sectors while a car carrying the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, was passing.

U.S. Embassy officials said Mr. Bartholomew arrived safely at his residence in the Christian suburb of Baabda and that no one in his bullet-proof limousine or the other two cars in the convoy was injured.

A policeman said the shooting was between Lebanese police at a checkpoint on the Moslem side of the crossing and "intruding gunmen" whom he did not otherwise identify. The state radio said the incident was "quickly resolved." Motorists said the crossing was not closed.

Paris Ponders Asylum for 4 Iranians

NICE, France (Combined Dispatches) — Eight Iranians who arrived in France in a commandeered Iranian Navy transport plane two days ago waited under guard Wednesday at Nice airport as France considered appeals from four of them for political asylum, officials said.

French officials said a decision could take three or four days. The granting of asylum could further damage relations between France and Iran. Ties are already strained because of French diplomatic and military support for Iraq in the Gulf war and France's acceptance of earlier Iranian exiles.

The four men requesting asylum included the pilot and co-pilot of the aircraft, a mechanic and an air traffic controller. The other four men have apparently asked to return to Iran. (Reuters, AP)

Indian Army Arrests 156 More Sikhs

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The Indian Army arrested 156 more Sikh extremist suspects on Wednesday in the state of Punjab as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appealed for national reconciliation, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The roundup, part of a hunt for about 100 hard-core extremists still believed to be at large after troops stormed the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple, in Amritsar two weeks ago, showed no signs of abating.

PTI quoted Mrs. Gandhi as saying Wednesday that there were no plans to remove troops from the Golden Temple until all weapons inside the complex were removed. Army spokesmen have also said that troops sent into Punjab on June 2, four days before the temple assault, would not return to their barracks for weeks.

For the Record

A New York man was arrested Tuesday and charged with the killing of 11 of 10 people in a house in Brooklyn, police said. They identified the suspect as Christopher Thomas, 34, who they said erroneously believed that the owner of the house, who was not among the victims, was having an affair with his wife. (NYT)

Two convicted murderers who escaped from a Virginia prison in May were arrested Tuesday in Philadelphia, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said. Linwood Briley, 30, and his brother James, 27, have been sentenced to death for murders in 1978 and 1979 near Richmond, Virginia. (UPI)

British and Soviet foreign ministry officials ended on Monday four days of consultations in Moscow concerning southern Africa, an embassy spokesman said, adding that the discussions were part of a regular program of middle-level consultations. (Reuters)

Igor Andropov, son of the late Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, is to be named Soviet ambassador to Greece, sources at the Greek Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Mr. Andropov is now deputy leader of the Soviet delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, being held in Stockholm. (AP)

The World Postal Union decided Wednesday not to discuss a motion calling for Israel's expulsion, a spokeswoman said at the union's congress in Hamburg. The United States threatened last week to suspend its participation in the 167-member United Nations group if it backed the motion sponsored by Arab countries. (Reuters)

Christian Democrats Are Happy Losers in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

the man the Communist Party chooses to succeed Mr. Berlinguer next week than on the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Berlinguer, in fact, held unpublished talks shortly before his June 11 death with Mr. De Mita and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, another leading Christian Democrat. And in Naples, the Communists have been talking with Enzo Scotti, the city's Christian Democratic mayor, about prospects for forming a joint city government.

These contacts enraged Mr. Craxi and envenomed his relationship with Mr. Andreotti, Mr. De Mita and Mr. Berlinguer.

The Christian Democrats are as different from Roman Catholic sister parties in northern Europe as the Italian Communists are different from other Communist parties. This helps to explain the party's strategy and its surprisingly mild reaction to the Communists' advance and its feud with Mr. Craxi.

A government party since its founding, the Christian Democratic Party has had power for 40 years, sharing it at times. Its policies are not ideological but aimed at perpetuating its power.

It is a Catholic party, traditionally close to the church, but was able to survive two defeats when voters decided to make divorce and abortion legal in two referendums in

1974 and 1981, against the will of the party and the church.

Loosely organized along regional and personal lines, the party has an infinite capacity for compromise. Its method of government has always been to mediate between opposing forces and never to be seen to impose its will too roughly. It was the latter that has led to conflict with Mr. Craxi. The prime minister resorts easily to confrontation and often spurs mediation.

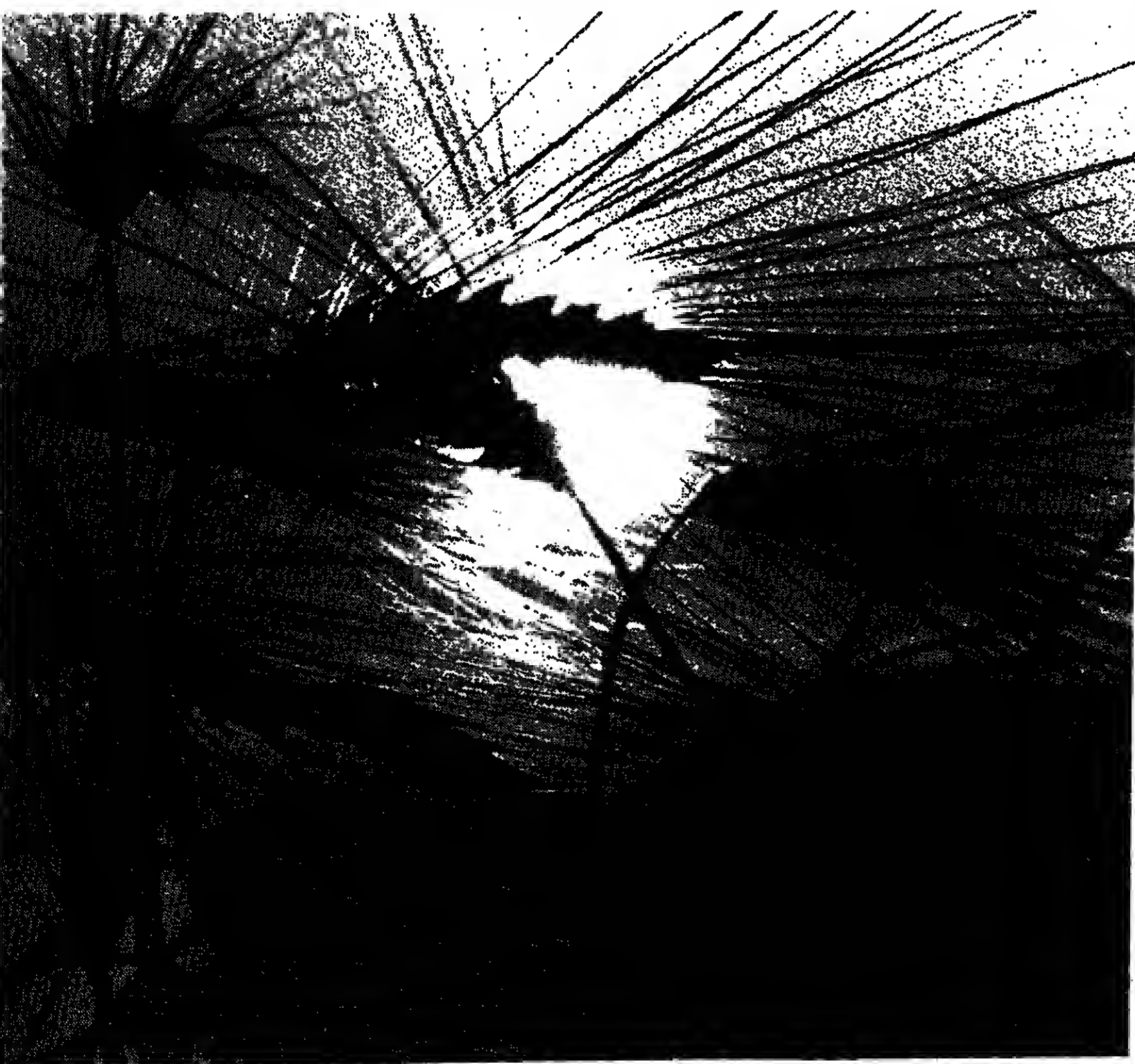
The Christian Democrats were almost as mortified as the Communist Party when Mr. Craxi resorted to a decree to impose a change in wage legislation last February. They supported his aims but were deeply unhappy with his method in these circumstances.

They also foresaw a destructive confrontation between the government and the Communists, something they had tried to avoid for at least 10 years.

As early as last March, at the start of all-out political warfare between Mr. Berlinguer and Mr. Craxi, a headline in the daily newspaper La Repubblica proclaimed: "The real battle is between Craxi and Christian Democrats."

By the time Mr. Berlinguer died, the tension between Mr. Craxi and the Christian Democratic leaders had reached a point where it was widely predicted that the latter would provoke a government crisis immediately after the European elections, held last week.

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Kuwait Tense About War

(Continued from Page 1)

resort wear, children's toys, sports equipment, lawn furniture, cosmetics, home appliances and jewelry.

For the women, the most popular attraction was the cosmetic counters. Two young women, shrouded in black cloaks, examined the array of brightly colored lipstick at the counter selling cosmetics.

One of the young women giggled while her friend tried on the brightest fuchsia lipstick.

"Do you like it?" she asked.

"Oh, it's lovely," her friend replied.

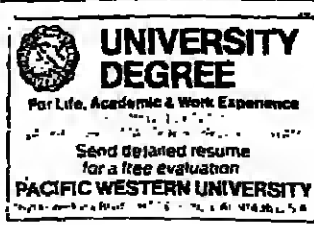
"But do you think it's too bright?" the girl continued.

"Maybe a little now," her friend acknowledged. "But it will be wonderful by the morning."

U.S. Official Hospitalized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, 49, was resting comfortably at Sibley Memorial Hospital after being admitted for treatment of a bleeding ulcer, a senior aide said Wednesday. Mr. Block was admitted Tuesday night to the intensive care unit.



Conferees Grapple Over Deficit Bill Trade-Off Sought On Taxes, Benefits

By Martha Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate conferees have offered to drop proposed tax breaks worth \$6.1 billion from the deficit-reduction package.

In exchange, they asked their counterparts in the House to accept \$12 billion in spending cuts, mainly for the elderly and the indigent.

The Senate offer came at the end of a day of inaction on a "down payment" on the deficit. Congressional negotiators had hoped to finish work on the tax measures and some of the major domestic spending issues in the deficit-reduction package by midnight. They failed.

Negotiations stalled Tuesday morning after the conferees met without resolving a single issue out of the dozens remaining. All the issues are politically difficult.

A House-passed tax bill would raise about \$50 billion over three years, while the Senate version would raise about \$47.6 billion. Some of the difference is accounted for by the tax breaks in the Senate bill.

Tuesday night, the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, offered to drop most of those.

The Senate offered to drop a proposal for urban enterprise zones that would lure investment through tax breaks; provisions to extend tax credits for research and development beyond 1986; tax credits for residential energy-conservation measures; business expenditures for renewable energy; and an expansion of individual retirement accounts to allow added contributions for a nonworking spouse.

The Senate also proposed to extend the targeted jobs tax credit only through 1986. This provision provides credits for businesses that hire workers from groups with high unemployment.

The House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, called the offer "the first indication that this conference can come to a successful conclusion."

But he noted that House conferees were sensitive to some of the spending cuts proposed for Medicare.

While other alliance members increased their NATO funding by between 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent last year, U.S. support has been increasing by between 4.9 percent and 9 percent during the last four years, he said.

Mr. Nunn said, "We cannot permit the bulk of Western defense, NATO, to be taken over by the Soviet Union in the future. If it does, the alliance has no real future."

Under Mr. Nunn's amendment, reductions of U.S. troops in Europe would take place unless the allies took one of two courses of action:

- By increasing real growth in spending by 3 percent a year, they could avoid cuts of 30,000 a year starting in 1987 and adding up to 90,000 by 1990.

- The troop reductions could be

Nigeria Jails 3 for Corruption

United Press International

LAGOS — A Nigerian tribunal has sentenced Ambrose Alli, former governor of Bendel state, and two of his aides to prison on corruption charges. They were the last defendants in a series of trials promised when Major General Mohammed Buhari seized power Dec. 31.



Dorothy Healy, 71, holds the hand of her attorney after being put on probation.

Widow Put on Probation for Mercy Killing

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — A 71-year-old woman who admitted strangling her bedridden husband was put on probation Wednesday.

Dorothy Healy, of La Jolla, California, was ordered to serve five years' probation, pay a \$10,000 fine and perform 1,000 hours of community service work.

Judge Frederic Link said Mrs. Healy, who could have been imprisoned for up to 11 years, wanted to free her husband, Walter, 92, of his pain.

The judge said he saw moral and ethical reasons why Mrs. Healy had committed the homicide. The judge noted that Mr. Healy was in severely declining health after a series of strokes. "But for the valiant efforts of Dorothy Healy, Mr. Healy probably would not have lived as long as he did," he said.

Mrs. Healy first told the authorities that her husband had died in his sleep. She was arrested after an autopsy revealed that he had been strangled. Mrs. Healy said during her trial: "Walter would appreciate what I did."

Jackson Derides Mondale Interviews For Running Mate as 'P.R. Parade'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has asserted that Walter F. Mondale was "absolutely out" giving serious consideration to a woman or minority-group member as his running mate.

At a press conference Tuesday, Mr. Jackson also escalated his threat to withhold support from the Democratic presidential nominee if the party refuses to change what Mr. Jackson calls unfair rules that have denied him national convention delegates. Mr. Mondale claims

enough delegates to be nominated in July.

However, on Wednesday, Mr. Jackson said he had asked Mr. Mondale to "meet for two or three days if necessary," together with Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, to resolve their differences. "The more the principals meet, the less conflict there will be," he said.

Mr. Mondale has announced that he will interview several people at his Minnesota home for the position of vice president. Among those mentioned as possible choices are Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio and Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles.

But Mr. Jackson characterized these sessions as merely "one way to handle the media hype" between the primaries and the party's convention in San Francisco.

In an unusually blunt attack on Mr. Mondale, Mr. Jackson said, "Right now you have this P.R. parade of personalities visiting Minnesota as if they're prospective V.P. candidates. The whole world knows that's what it is."

Asked whether he thought Mr. Mondale was seriously considering a woman or a black, Mr. Jackson replied, "Absolutely not."

The press conference followed an urban policy speech by Mr. Jackson on the final day of the U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting.

Speaking to the mayors, Mr. Jackson delivered another broadside at Mr. Mondale. He asked the audience to stand and applaud Hubert H. Humphrey, who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1968 and whom Mr. Mondale has called his political mentor.

Mr. Jackson said of Mr. Humphrey, "That was the last significant politician out of St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minnesota."

Asked later if he could "enthusiastically endorse" the Democratic nominee, Mr. Jackson said: "I respond to fairness with enthusiasm. I will not respond to injustice with enthusiasm."

His "margin of enthusiasm," Mr. Jackson said, will be determined by the party's response to his demands.

Mr. Jackson has said that he won 22 percent of the popular vote in the primaries but received only about 7 percent of the delegates, partly because in some areas candidates must reach a 20 percent "threshold" of the vote before receiving any delegates. Mr. Jackson also wants run-off primaries and voter roll purges abolished.

(LAT, NYT, UPI)

Extra Delegates Considered

Juan Williams and David S.

Reader's Guide to Games Officials Play In Washington, 'Water Runs Downhill' — and You Can Quote Me on That

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "This is just between us, you understand, and I wouldn't want you to quote this, but if you looked into it you might find that the rules and etiquette governing relations between government officials and journalists have been very strange for decades and are probably getting worse."

That is the way a lot of officials talk to reporters much of the time. It is called talking "on background," and it is but one of the many ways in which officials and journalists communicate in Washington.

Few readers could have failed to notice that a lot of oews, maybe even most of the interesting news, is dispensed like pronouncements of the Wizard of Oz.

How much this bothers readers is unclear, but it drives editors crazy. For decades they have tried, without signal success, to force "sources" to put out the news in a straightforward way. But the sources, who have the information, tend to behave like a dog with his bone, hunching over that information until reporters agree to the ground rules.

This may, at times, do little harm. At other times it permits officials to make highly partisan arguments and maintain "deniability" if self-serving, or inaccurate, elements of their disclosures come to light.

To understand the game, here is a basic glossary:

On the Record — This is as straightforward as one can get, and it describes a case in which an official says, for example, that water runs downhill and he can be quoted on that.

Off the Record — This means that "I am telling you something but you may not use it at all, with or without attribution." It is not, in

fact, often used since few officials are interested in talking without achieving an effect. President Ronald Reagan recently held a series of cocktail parties for small groups of White House reporters in the family quarters of the White House. Nothing, so far, has crept into print.

On Background — This rule, also known as "not for attribution," has many ambiguities depending on the sophistication and experience of the official. It describes a situation in which an official makes a statement or answers questions on the condition that the statements may not be directly attributed to him by name.

On Deep Background — This, however, is even worse. An informal survey of Washington reporters indicates that no one really knows what it means, except that it ties the reporter's hands. According to one definition, it means that the news can be attributed only to "sources" or, worse, reported with such formulations as "it was learned."

As a historical footnote, this is much like something known in the 1950s as the "Lindley Rule," for the late Ernest K. Lindley of Newsweek magazine. This is so restrictive that writers must state the information on their own authority with no attribution at all.

Graduations and Nip-Picking — The public affairs officer in the United States Embassy in San Salvador has tried for several years, but not always successfully, to impose a rule in which news from briefings by the colonel in charge of U.S. military advisers is to be attributed to either a "Western" official or a "military" official but not to a Western military official.

The Indirection Gambit — It is not uncommon for especially coy officials to use such phrases as "I wouldn't steer you away from that" or, alternatively, "I'd stay away from that." Or even, "If you looked into it and asked the right questions, you might find out something."

The Location Shift — President Lyndon B. Johnson, at Christmas 1964, told some reporters in Texas, on deep background, that he planned to "purge" the subcabinet because it contained too many Kennedy appointees. But he demanded that the article be written with a Washington, rather than an Austin, dateline "or else everybody will know it was me."

The Greek Chorus — This is the fault of reporters more than officials. It describes situations in which the plural "officials" is used to attribute a statement, implying that several people chanted the statement together.

Assumed Off the Record — A notable case or, perhaps, aberration of this principle took place this spring when the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson told two black reporters that he wanted to "talk black" and went on to refer to Jews as Hymies. Mr. Jackson and some of his ardent supporters were outraged that one of the reporters did not acknowledge that this was an off-the-record talk.

Reagan Delivers Attack On Environmentalists

By Sara Fritz

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in the first major speech of his presidency devoted primarily to environmental issues, has condemned environmentalists for politicizing conservation with what he called "blind and ignorant attacks" on farmers and business.

Mr. Reagan, whose remarks Tuesday in defense of his policies on pollution brought protest from environmental groups, claimed credit for recent findings by the Environmental Protection Agency that air and water pollution are declining in the United States. He also boasted that he has increased funds for cleaning up toxic wastes and studying acid rain.

Aides said that his remarks, to a meeting of the National Geographic Society, were just the beginning of what will be a vigorous effort by the president to defend his record on the environment during his reelection campaign.

"I think the whole idea of conservation has often been obscured these past 20 years," Mr. Reagan said, "by some who have attempted to seize it as an issue, politicize it and claim it as their own. I think there have been some who used the conservation movement as an excuse for blind and ignorant attacks on entrepreneurs who help the economy grow, the farmers who make our food, the businesses that give us heat in the winter and coolness in the summer."

Environmental groups condemned Mr. Reagan's comments as election-year rhetoric.

"That's an unfortunate remark," said David Gardiner, legislative director of the Sierra Club. "I guess that he has been feeling the pressure of his re-election campaign."

William A. Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, called the Reagan administration "the most anti-environmental in American history." He said that even though two Reagan administration officials — Anne McGill-Burford, former EPA director, and James G. Watt, former secretary of the interior — were "driven from office in disgrace," the administration continues to follow their policies.

Polls show that Mr. Reagan's environmental policies are among the least popular of his presidency.

In defending his record, Mr. Reagan said that his administration had spent \$737 million since 1981

to repair and replace national park facilities. He said that funds for cleanup of hazardous waste sites had tripled under his administration and doubled for research on acid rain.

Mr. Reagan cited a recent EPA study showing "great progress" in cleaning up the nation's lakes and streams. He also declared that an expenditure of \$150 billion had succeeded in limiting air pollution. But EPA officials quickly noted that the figure included all expenditures by both government and nongovernment sources between 1970 and 1982.

Environmental groups insisted the administration is spending too little on these measures.

General Says U.S. May Meet MX Target by 1989

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Air Force general says the MX missile has performed so well in its early tests that the Department of Defense will be able to meet its target of deploying 100 intercontinental nuclear missiles by December 1989, if Congress keeps the program operating at levels near those requested by President Ronald Reagan.

Brigadier General Gordon Fornell's comments Tuesday coincided with the completion of the initial set of five flight tests and with congressional debate over weapons production next year. His statements appeared aimed at influencing the Senate and House of Representatives, which have separately decided to cut into the Reagan administration's MX production request.

The general said that a decision by Congress this year to reduce the administration's MX production request would not hamper the air force's ability to meet its initial goal of deploying 10 missiles by the beginning of 1986.

This year, Mr. Reagan requested 40 more missiles, but the Democratic-controlled House reduced the number to 15, and the Republican-controlled Senate approved 21 missiles in the military budget bill that is still under debate on the Senate floor.

For next year, General Fornell said, the administration's MX schedule calls for congressional approval of another 48 missiles.

White House Shelves Plan for Oil Royalties

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has shelved a proposal to share with the states some of the \$6 billion to \$10 billion in annual royalties from offshore oil and gas wells, saying there is not enough time in this session of Congress to agree on the legislation.

Opponents of the plan include President Ronald Reagan, who says it could boost the federal deficit by \$2.4 billion in the next five years. But the bill, already passed by the House, remains under study by a White House task force and could be resurrected next year if Mr. Reagan is re-elected, administration officials said Tuesday.

Daily News in English with highlights from the International Herald Tribune Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. RADIO KLOV 92.8 FM, Paris English-language station. Tel: 563.87.97

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Debates Beyond Utopia

To understand the meaning, or non-meaning, of this week's elections to a European Parliament, imagine Democrats and Republicans arguing about tax rates in the United States in the course of a campaign for seats in a Pan-American Legislature. Then imagine Canadian Liberals and Conservatives simultaneously competing for seats in the same remote body by debating bilingualism; Argentine Radicals and Peronists debating their foreign debt; Jamaican National and Labor candidates debating the bauxite business, among so on.

What the Common Market nations have just concluded is the second direct election among 10 different sets of national parties — discussing mostly national issues for the purpose of choosing mostly peripheral politicians to go sit in a largely ceremonial body.

Well aware of the modest stakes, voters stayed away in what Europe is deemed — nearly 40 percent. Those who bothered to vote had a free shot at protesting against incumbents, encouraging the simplicities of fringe groups. There is virtually no significance, therefore, in the fact that Italy's Communists ran as well as its Christian Democrats, or that a new and neo-Fascist French National Front ran even with once-powerful communists.

Europe is suffering an economic slump and the voters don't like it. The leaders of Britain,

France, West Germany and Italy took their lumps for that. And Europe as a political idea is moribund. The voters cannot get excited about a parliament that participates only marginally in deciding butter subsidies and other customs controversies. In butter-rich Denmark, where quitting the Common Market was an actual issue, the electorate split 50-50.

The European Parliament is a vestige of the dream of political union. It has some budget review functions and makes some foreign policy pronouncements. But instead of evolving into a supranational body, it is content to be a mirror of 10 nations' parochial politics.

Still, there exists a lively politics all over Western Europe that Americans can easily comprehend in their own terms. In all the democracies, the real issues are how to revitalize industry and create new jobs while preserving the quality of life and distributing wealth equitably. Europe's "conservatives" are feeling challenged to temper their free-market nostrums; its "socialists" feel challenged to help hold down wages and welfare spending.

For all the ideological pretensions, Europeans, like Americans, share a commitment to democratic capitalism. Beyond utopian or unutilitarian, there are exciting debates to be heard. They are about how to make capitalism and democracy effective and compatible.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reckoning in Uruguay

The generals in Uruguay have the usual ticklish problem that afflicts military men who conduct coups. Having taken over in 1973 and disposed soon and savagely of the danger posed by the Tupamaro terrorists, they hesitate to step down. The military keeps repeating its pledge to let Uruguay return to the ways that had made it one of South America's most deeply democratic countries before the coup. But the generals want to retain a certain power even as they restore elected government to baffle against new "Marxist" threats and, perhaps more to the point, against being held accountable, in the Argentine style, for crimes they committed during martial law. They do not know how to let go.

The other day one of Uruguay's premier politicians, whose protests have made him the generals' nemesis during 11 years of exile, moved in a dramatic way to force the issue. Though he is banned from political life in his country and faces assorted court charges, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate chartered a ferry in Buenos Aires, loaded it up with family, supporters and journalists, and steamed off across the Rio de la Plata to Montevideo.

He dared the government to arrest him, and

it did. The government now faces the no-win choice of holding him, in which case his party agitates and tensions mount; trying him on the pending charges, in which case the government asserts its authority but risks being seen as arbitrary and vindictive; or releasing him, in which case he may run for president and the government may lose face altogether. It is a tough situation. Outsiders cannot help noting, however, that the dilemma is one of the generals' making. They hung on too long, and meanwhile they governed in a way that complicated their own departure. Mr. Ferreira Aldunate has not made the end game any easier, but the fact remains that he is a figure with democratic legitimacy. They are the interlopers.

Secretary of State George Shultz has fairly hailed the "extraordinary trend toward democracy" evident in the hemisphere in recent years. But Uruguay, whose heritage qualifies it for a place in the vanguard, has been one of the laggards. The important consideration now is that the military, notwithstanding its current embarrassment, must not be allowed to claim any pretext for derailing the previously agreed transition to representative rule.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Dealing With Third World Debt

The ad hoc approach to Third World debt, inaugurated two years ago as a short-term response to an economic emergency in Mexico, but subsequently elevated to the status of a permanent solution to a fundamental flaw in the world's financial structure, will need substantial modification if it is to survive.

Whatever happens at the Latin American debtors' meeting which begins [today] in Colombia, [Argentine] President Raúl Alfonsín's defiance of the International Monetary Fund has served notice on the financial world that the three essential tenets on which the whole ad hoc philosophy is built are threatened. Argentina's action has already made it impossible to maintain that the commercial banks can be protected from reporting substantial losses on their Latin American lending.

In the weeks ahead, Argentina is likely to undermine the idea that the major debtors have no real alternative but to cooperate with the IMF and the banks. In the slightly longer term, the third and most crucial illusion must be exposed: creditor country governments, led by the U.S., must brace themselves to accept that the debt crisis is unlikely to be resolved without a further infusion of public money from the major industrialized countries or the multilateral economic institutions.

— Financial Times (London).

One Upshot From Comecon

The call issued by the recent Comecon summit to reduce dependence on Western credits accords ill with the East German policy of tagging on to the Federal Republic's special position in the European Community in order to gain a foothold in worldwide trade. This is a policy that has attracted considerable interest in Bonn, partly for nationalistic reasons and partly on economic grounds such as the cre-

ation of employment. At the time of writing there has been no mention of how the Comecon summit reacted to this situation, but to be able to evaluate the results of this East Bloc conference properly it will be necessary to await further developments in intra-German relations and more particularly Moscow's reaction to them.

— The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A New Economic Role for Japan

Japan's current-account surplus has become the keynote of the Japanese economy, making the country a supplier of capital to foreign countries. In working out external economic measures, therefore, Japan should pay attention to movements of money in addition to movements of goods.

It is true that Japan is becoming a capital-exporting country and that its postwar economy has reached another new stage. Becoming a capital supplier means that Japan will have to shoulder a heavier burden in the world economy.

— Yomiuri Shinbun (Tokyo).

Enlarging the East-West Agenda

The White House has made it known that President Reagan has offered talks to limit the testing, production and deployment of anti-satellite weapons.

If this emerging package is intended to entice the Russians back to negotiations it is important that nothing should be done for the rest of the year to make a resumption of talks more difficult. The suspicion that the U.S. side is drifting close to the abrogation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty must be given no further evidence. The obligation on the Russian side is equally clear. It is to stop pretending that negotiations are a thing of the past.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Mr. Gillette on American Steel
LONDON — The familiar countenance of Mr. King C. Gillette is smiling on London for a few weeks. Mr. Gillette probably knows as much about fine steels as most men. "It is a peculiar thing," he said to a Herald correspondent, "that, try as we may, we cannot buy in America steel possessed of that fineness of temper which we particularly require. We buy in Sheffield because Sheffield alone can give us what we want. I believe it takes several generations of steel-makers to cultivate the art to the degree of proficiency required. Moreover, our American manufacturers have expended their energies largely along other lines, making steel rails and structural steel, and have as yet given very little attention to the fine art of making delicate, highly-tempered steels."

1934: Roosevelt Defends Brain Trust
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — President Roosevelt, following ceremonies [on June 20] in which he received Yale University's highest degree, doctor of laws, defended the Brain Trust as a necessity in government and said that despite ribald laughter directed at the group, the Government was compelled more than ever to call on such men. "Ability rather than politics enters into most choices made in Washington," the President told alumni. "I cannot tell today the party affiliations of the most responsible people in the Government and it is a good thing that I cannot. While there has been a certain amount of laughter about the use of brains in government, it seems to be a good practice and it will be continued. We are going to call on trained people."

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The Immigration Bill That Cannot Be Done In

By Paul Taylor

AUSTIN, Texas — Jimmy Carter spent four years watching his immigration proposals die aborning. "It's more complicated than the SALT talks," he complained.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, administered last rites to immigration reform eight months ago. Simpson-Mazzoli, he said, had "no clear constituency." RIP.

A key Hispanic congressman, who shall remain nameless, was privately assuring reporters as recently as a couple of weeks ago that the bill was doomed. "Nobody's for it," he said. "The only thing left is to figure out how to bury it without leaving any footprints."

By the laws of modern interest group politics, all three gentlemen were right. Yet here is an amazing little bill that keeps chucking over its own obituary.

Who wants to do it? Take your pick. Vegetable growers and construction companies, who do not want to lose their pools of cheap labor. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which hates to see business turned into law enforcement and exposed to new layers of regulation. Civil libertarians, who fear the creation of a national identity card. Conservatives, who cannot abide rewarding law-breakers with amnesty. Hispanic leaders, who hate having to navigate between the loyalties of an immigrant group feels toward those still in the homeland and the self-preservation instinct any immigrant group feels to pull the ladder up behind it. And just about everybody in California, Texas and the other immigrant states, where the gospel on illegal aliens is to figure they are like the weather: Terrible problem, but nothing you can do about it.

Well then, who is for this bill? For starters, ask yourself how many immigrants wash up on the shores of Wyoming, home of the chief Senate sponsor, Republican Senator Alan K. Simpson, and of Kentucky, home of House sponsor Democratic Representative Romano Mazzoli. The farther you get from the border, the easier this bill is to like. Who else likes it?

A motley assortment of do-gooders, academi-

cians, editorial writers, environmentalists, labor unions, some conservatives (the ones for whom maintaining control of the border is the first rule of sovereignty) and some liberals (the ones who perceive that the soundest way to keep open the front door to immigrants is to close down the back door).

Attorney General William French Smith, the AFL-CIO, and the editorial boards of The New York Times and The Washington Post are for the bill. Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson are against it. One of the Senate's most conservative members, John East, Republican of North Carolina, opposed the bill. So did one of its most liberal, Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. In short, there is a mishmash on both sides. (A version passed the Senate 76-18 last year.)

The crosscurrents have produced such odd coalitions and collisions that in Texas this spring, while Representative Kent Hance, Democrat of Texas, was coming within an eyelash of winning a Democratic Senate nomination on the strength of a single-issue campaign against amnesty for illegal aliens, he was also trying to assuage local Hispanics infuriated by what they perceived as a race-baiting campaign by telling them, only half in jest: "You ought to be thanking me, I'm helping kill this thing. Forget about how I'm doing it. Let's just get it done."

By the same token, there was a time early in the legislative maneuvering on the bill that some Hispanics actually helped strengthen the hated employer sanctions in committee — their strategy being to assure continued Chamber of Commerce opposition that would be needed to ultimately help kill it.

And yet the bill lives! It is out on the House floor, so far surviving a slew of amendment fights, though lots of hurdles remain.

The political genius of Simpson-Mazzoli is the simplicity of its trade-off. It would impose fines

on employers who hire illegal aliens, but would give legal status to illegal aliens who have been in this country continuously since Jan. 1, 1982. The great danger of a tidy compromise like that is if you cook it too long, it will lose all flavor.

There are already plenty who fear that Simpson-Mazzoli is destined to exacerbate the problem it is designed to correct. They say employers and illegal immigrants could both beat the system, which will rest on documents that can easily be forged. A political consensus does not currently exist to carry the idea of the bill to its logical conclusion and provide for some form of national identity card.

So some predict that Mexicans and others will be more encouraged to come here after arming themselves with forged rental receipts or canceled checks to show they qualify for amnesty, and forged birth certificates and real or forged drivers licenses to qualify for jobs.

The fake document industry is already a booming one along the border.

But to dwell on the possibly perverse effects of Simpson-Mazzoli is to deny this remarkably resilient bill its due. Immigration bills come around about once every generation. This one is a flawed but responsible response to what everyone agrees is a long-term problem. There will be opportunity in the enforcement phase to correct what problems it creates.

One can only assume the bill has got this far because, whatever the interest group crosscurrents, Congress recognizes that immigration is a problem for the long haul, that the government has a certain obligation not to throw up its arms in despair, and that the people most affected by the problem are not necessarily the ones most capable of solving it.

Then cheers for the folks from Wyoming and Kentucky. They probably do not know the first thing about life along the border. Which may make them wiser than we realize.

The writer is The Washington Post's Texas bureau chief.

What the Democrats Should Do About Defense

By Jay Winik

WASHINGTON — If the Democratic Party is to recapture the White House and Senate, it must recognize that sound arms control and a strong defense are not contradictory. This is not only a matter of national security but of smart electoral strategy as well.

A decisive factor in the presidential election will be the voters' perception of which party is more responsible on the issues of arms control and defense. The public wants a president who will make every effort to pursue mutual and verifiable arms control agreements. But it also wants a strong America, an America with a military that can deter the Soviet Union — a sentiment that was evident in the publicly supported Senate rejection of the SALT-2 treaty in 1979. The party that appeals to both concerns will reap significant benefits in November.

On arms control, the Democrats may still be ahead. While the Reagan administration's initial enthusiasm for arms control appeared to be anything but overwhelming, the Democrats were quick to embrace the nuclear freeze movement. It is almost certain the Democratic nominee will campaign for a version of the freeze. If the Democrats embrace the freeze, they will give the impression of playing fast and loose with national security and may lose gains they have made over the Republicans in responding to public fear about the nuclear threat. A freeze would prevent the United States from undertaking important weapons modernization programs that would reduce the risk of nuclear war.

America needs such programs as the Trident-2 submarine with the improved D-5 missile, and the mobile, single-warhead Midgeman missile. Both systems would improve aging strategic forces by giving them a combination of greater survivability and increased accuracy. Although these systems would strengthen deterrence, many Democratic legislators display little enthusiasm for them.

The likelihood of nuclear war is related far less to the number of weapons than to the composition of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals. Even with significant reductions, America and the Soviet Union would still have enormous arsenals. Thus, the task of arms control is not disarmament but rather a restructuring that provides both powers with secure, diversified nuclear forces. This concern led moderates in Congress to propose the build-down as a sound, practical alternative to the freeze.

The build-down, which would put a cap on both sides' arsenals by phasing out a portion of old warheads for new ones that are added, should therefore logically appeal to supporters of the freeze movement. A build-down also would allow for necessary modernization of our nuclear forces, which would appeal to those rightly concerned with maintaining an ade-

quate deterrent. It is a proposal uniquely suited to the twin concerns of the Democratic constituency.

But despite its endorsement by the bipartisan Sycamore Commission, in which influential Carter administration figures such as Harold Brown, the former defense secretary, and R. James Woolsey, former undersecretary of the Navy, played key roles, the Democrats let the Republicans hijack the build-down idea as solely theirs.

When the MX first came up for a House vote in the context of the bipartisan build-down proposal, a number of Democrats voted against the MX and portrayed it as a Republican initiative. One House member remarked that the Democrats who

voted for the build-down helped "give away the party's credibility on the peace issue."

The merits of the MX should be debated. But far from being "uncoats," as the columnist Mary McGroarty called them, Representative Les Aspin and other liberals voted for a limited number of MX missiles as a compromise to induce the administration to accept the build-down strategy that they had largely crafted. These Democrats should get credit not only for putting pressure on the administration to consider responsible arms control but also for providing a coherent strategy to achieve it.

The party should follow the exam-

ple of Mr. Aspin and his colleagues by proving that it is committed both to maintaining the nuclear peace and preserving an adequate deterrent. It would be a mistake to offer only emotional slogans such as the freeze or utopian "peace pinks" such as the one Senator Alan Cranston has submitted to the Democratic Platform Committee.

As the Democrats write their platform, they should re-examine the merits of the build-down. The build-down is a sensible formula that they can and should claim as their own.

The writer, executive director of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, a group of Democrats seeking a strong U.S. defense posture, contributed this view to The New York Times.

Whither the U.S. Economic Recovery?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Most economic tea-leaf readers are pretty much convinced that the fast pace of the U.S. economy at the beginning of this year is already beginning to slow down. But they feel, it still retains enough momentum to deny the Democrats a major political issue they sorely need.

President Reagan is likely to avoid the political damage that would be certain if the economy enters a true recession before the election, regardless of who wins the White House. One respected group of analysts sees the economy slowing but still strong in 1985, with no recession for a good long time ahead, say 1987 or 1989. Against this optimism, there are others who think that the upswing will falter by the end of 1984, turning into a 1985 slump or slowdown. They worry about the potential shock to the banking system if the debt crisis erupts over a single nation's refusal or inability to pay interest.

Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics has been telling his clients: "In our view, despite the momentum that still exists, we continue to believe that a dramatic slowdown will occur in 1985, with a relatively high chance of an outright recession."

Others, including the departing chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin Feldstein, have talked in terms of a "growth recession" in 1985. That's an awkward term that means the economy is receding from its peaks, with unemployment rising, but with a slim margin of positive economic growth.

Obviously, neither a real recession nor a "growth" recession would be a happy event in 1985, a year in which both Mr. Reagan and the Democratic candidates have promised to make a frontal attack on the budget deficit. If the economy is sliding downward, it is hardly the optimum moment to give

it another kick in the stomach with a deficit-reducing tax increase.

The more optimistic forecast has been outlined by Kathryn Eickhoff, executive vice president of the Townsend-Greenspan advisory firm. Ms. Eickhoff pointed out that until financial-market turmoil was generated by the Continental Illinois disaster, the concern was that the economy was booming ahead too fast, not that it was about to go into a slump.

Still, she says, "the probability appears quite low that [a recession] will occur within the next six or 12 months without some major shock or very pronounced tightening in monetary policy."

The Townsend-Greenspan forecast is that the economy will still be growing at a 4-percent rate in 1985, with a recession not showing up for another two to four years.

Behind the Townsend-Greenspan theory is the belief that a relatively long recession — 1980 through 1982 — begets a relatively long expansion. Major purchases have been postponed for up to five years. Ms. Eickhoff's bottom line: Unless the Federal Reserve (which "clearly has the power") produces a recession, there will not be a slump soon.

Mr. Chimerine has answers to all of Ms. Eickhoff's soothing words. The housing boom on which Townsend-Greenspan is counting, he says, is likely to be aborted by higher interest rates. Actual and effective mortgage interest rates are on the rise — although the growing use of variable-interest mortgage packages has temporarily slowed the increase.

And Ms. Eickhoff is counting on the 1981 tax law's big boost to the real-estate business — a change in the depreciation, or write-off, life of most buildings from 30 to 15 years. But one of the prospective revenue-fav-

ers in this year's promised "down payment" on the deficit is a cutback in that overgenerous write-off.

As Mr. Chimerine sees it, the inevitable rise in interest rates will also start to choke off auto sales, as well as deflate capital and consumer-goods spending in general.

If you are looking for a silver lining from Mr. Chimerine, it is this: Although the odds heavily favor a 1985 recession, if Congress and the White House bite the bullet and go through with an additional, meaningful deficit-reduction package next year, then there could be a revival of growth in early 1986 in response to lower interest rates.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rights Abuse in Uruguay

Regarding the editorial "The Dirty Little Secret" (June 12):

I know Hiber Contieris well — years ago he worked as student assistant pastor in my church in Salto, Uruguay. It is scandalous that the Uruguayan government has imprisoned and tortured him mercilessly, all without a fair and open trial. He remains in prison after eight years of torture and confinement.

What to me is equally scandalous is that time and again the U.S. government authorities — in Washington and in Montevideo — have played down this crime against humanity. In personal conversations with high U.S. state department officials and with the U.S. ambassador in Montevideo in 1982, I was repeatedly assured things were getting better — no need to worry. Meanwhile the military of Uruguay continue their dirty repression — of persons in prison and of the Uruguayan population at large — and the U.S. government

Eurovote: A Symptom Of Sickness

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — The governing parties figured to lose in the elections for the European Parliament last week-end. But it is surprising — even alarming — that their bridges to the center were burned in the process.

For Europe is now without strong leadership, a ruling ideal, or even a good way to build majorities. Thus adrift, the Europeans remain highly dependent upon the United States and its economy.

Most European governments, with inflation just coming under control, still pursue economic policies of relative austerity. The squeeze is being applied to government budgets to wage increases and to consumer spending. Growth is low — about 2 percent annually — which is half the figure for Japan and only a third that of the United States. Unemployment, which averages over 10 percent, is rising in Italy, France and Britain.

Leaders and parties identified with the squeeze inevitably suffered at the polls. The more so as voting for the European Parliament, a powerless body, offered a free protest. Hence the losses suffered by the Socialists of Francois Mitterrand, the Conservatives of Margaret Thatcher and the Christian Democrats of Helmut Kohl. The slight advance registered by the Socialists of Andreas Papandreu is the exception that proves the rule. For unemployment in Greece is around 6 percent.

The losses would have been healthy if they yielded adjustments in policy and a broadening of majorities. But the politicians capable of opening doors to the center lost even more than the ruling parties.

In West Germany, the pivotal party — the Free Democrats under Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher — polled under 5 percent, the minimum for electing a deputy. The French center, which potentially opened to Mr. Mitterrand an easy way to part company with the communists in his government, also went below 5 percent.

In Britain, the middle-of-the-road Social Democratic-Liberal alliance fell 6 percent below its previous high, while the Labor Party surged ahead.

In Italy, big gains went to the communists and the Christian Democrats, who represent polar opposites. These two big parties will now resume their quest for coalition in a "historic compromise." But the compromise is a phantom which has brought frustration to Italy for decades. The one party capable of forming the nucleus of a stable majority — the Socialists of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi — lost ground.

With the linking parties thus weakened, governments cannot enlarge their majorities by moving to the center. Only small changes at the margin are possible. Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Kohl and the others will have to soldier on. But as the losses on Sunday indicate, they have long ceased to inspire, and they have no grand cause for which to battle.

The idea of a united Europe is so banal that only 57 percent voted in the election. Only in Denmark, where there is a strong anti-European movement, did voting participation increase from 1979. In Britain more than 60 percent abstained. Mrs. Thatcher has no reason to come to terms with her partners in the Community when they meet at the summit in Fontainebleau next week.

Communist passion has also gone faded. The fate of the French Communists — down to 12 percent, or its lowest level in half a century — shows the lack of support for those parties that have been to the Moscow line. The big score achieved by the Italian communists was a once-only gain following the recent death of the popular leader Enrico Berlinguer.

Neither, with Russia turning inward, does Europe have a serious role to play in dealing with Moscow. As the leader of the one large country which did not deploy new American missiles this year, President Mitterrand has a special claim. But his current trip to Moscow was made over the protests of both diplomatic and political allies. He himself tells visitors that now is no worse than any other period for a visit that had to happen sometime — which means that he was mousetrapped.

With a little more squeezing, though recovery might take hold. Indeed, West Germany has already turned the corner to growth. Even Germany, however, cannot go forward unless the American expansion continues to open markets. Already there is a slowing of growth in the United States, so European political leaders have to look to Washington for the only political game worth playing on this side of the Atlantic.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

looks the other way. Hiber Contieris preserves his honor intact — but where do those of us who are U.S. citizens look for ours?

EUGENE L. STOCKWELL

Geneva.
"The Dirty Little Secret" fails to mention the existence of an inordinately large number of Uruguayans in political exile. As anyone who befriends a political exile knows, this condition of statelessness is a form of torture and imprisonment. For the exile, prison is the world outside of the homeland from which he has been banished. And freedom means he can go home without becoming a desamparado.

I urge the U.S. State Department to strongly "encourage" the military regime in Uruguay to hold those elections that were promised a year and a half ago for this November. And then perhaps soon Uruguayans will once again have the freedom that (North) Americans take for granted.

ANDREA DORI SIPPIL
Venice, Italy.

U.S. Arabs Seek Roots In Israel and West Bank

Visits Reinforce American Identity And Sympathy for Palestinian Cause

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — One by one, Arab Americans are coming to Israel in a complicated search for their roots.

The young Americans, whose fathers or grandfathers emigrated from the Middle East, are taking a year or so away from their studies and live with Arab families in East Jerusalem, in Galilee or in the occupied West Bank to learn the politics of the conflict and to absorb the culture and language of their forebears.

There are no statistics on how many have come, but they appear mainly to be young men in their 20s who are doing graduate work in Middle Eastern studies. For many, the experience has engaged their pro-Palestinian political sympathies, but to reinforce the American side of their identities.

"I was raised as an American with virtually no knowledge whatsoever of the Middle East," said David Hamod, a graduate student at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington. "More than anything else I just wanted to see with my own eyes and feel for myself what was happening here."

Mr. Hamod's grandfather, a Shiite Muslim, emigrated from Lebanon's Bekaa region 70 years before, and his father, brought up in a fairly Arab atmosphere in Iowa, seemed to regard his Arab origins as "something of an embarrassment," Mr. Hamod recalled.

He has devoted himself to studying Hebrew as well as Arabic, to mixing with Jews as well as Arabs.

A year in the Middle East has brought him to a conclusion. "I recognize now that I don't intend to make the Palestine question my life," he said. "This was the test for me. Coming here and seeing the situation and better understanding just how complicated it is and how deeply ingrained the stereotypes and racism are—in all candor, it's just too frustrating and heart-wrenching."

Stephen Tamari, 23, who was born in Philadelphia, attended high school in Indiana, was also drawn by the history of his father, Elias, who fled in 1948 from Jaffa to the West Bank city of Ramallah, and then went to the United States. "I wanted to learn more about my father's background, which is part of my own heritage," Mr. Tamari said. "I wanted to learn Arabic."

At home, his father spoke Arabic only occasionally, "when he was angry," Mr. Tamari said, and he now talks about old times in what used to be Palestine. "It's bitter-sweet. It's sad. It gets sadder the longer it gets. He always talks about the suffering of the people on the West Bank."

For Christopher Mansour of Flint, Michigan, who came to Israel after receiving a master's degree in contemporary Arab studies at Georgetown University, the search produced a schism between politics and culture.

His grandfather, who emigrated in 1928 from Nazareth—an Arab city now in Israel—was determined to be American, Mr. Mansour said.



David Hamod, an Arab American graduate student in Washington, talking to a Moslem clergyman in Jerusalem.

Only in high school in the early 1970s, Mr. Mansour said, did he begin to identify himself as Palestinian. "I got a little hassled," he said, "like this kid would come up to me in gym class and say, 'Hey, Chris, here's your machine gun that you left in Munich.' I didn't laugh it off. I just ignored it."

But it bothered him, he conceded. After finishing his master's program, he said, "I wanted to live in an Arab cultural environment, understand Arab society and see maybe if I could live here for an extended period."

"And also," Mr. Mansour added, "do a kind of search for roots, maybe being a Palestinian."

"It's been an interesting year," he said. "But I think I've come to the realization that I'm definitely an American sociologically and culturally. I feel much more comfortable in an American environment than I do in an Arab social

context. But at the same time politically I feel myself Palestinian. That's how I resolve the conflict within myself."

Israeli officials do not seem to be especially welcoming. An Arab name on a passport is enough for a session in an interrogation room at the airport upon arrival, according to some of the Arab Americans. Then bureaucrats make renewing visas unpleasant, the visitors say, and soldiers often pick them up for identity checks or questioning.

"I've been harassed by Israeli troops and things of that nature," Mr. Hamod said. "Walking around the Old City at night for example, troops will say, 'Ya Ahmar, you donkey, come over here! Let's see your identification.' I tend to ignore that kind of stuff and just keep on walking, and in the event they grab me, which they sometimes do, I just flash my American passport and everything is roses."

Jayewardene To Press India On Tamils

He Seeks Gandhi's Help In Curbing Separatists

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Junius R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka accused India on Tuesday of harboring Tamil terrorists who are trying to set up an independent state in his country. He said he would ask Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India to turn them over to his government.

Although Mr. Jayewardene absolved Mrs. Gandhi's government of blame, he said he would ask her next week to pressure politicians in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu to stop aiding separatists.

"We can't tackle the terrorist problem as long as Tamil Nadu helps them," he said in an interview on a state visit to the United States. He is to return to Sri Lanka next week.

Hundreds of Sri Lankans have been killed in ethnic violence between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority since July 1983. The strife began after an ambush slaying of 13 Sinhalese soldiers by separatists in the Tamil heartland of northern Sri Lanka.

Mr. Jayewardene said the separatist movement gained strong support in Tamil Nadu, where Indian Tamils are concentrated. He said it had become an issue in state politics there. As a result, he said, Sri Lankan Tamil separatists are being encouraged by political leaders. Most of those leaders, he said, belong to a regional party that cooperates on the national scene with Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party.

An Indian source in Washington denied that India is aiding the separatist movement. "It would be a fatal error," he said, "to suppose that the problem of the Tamils in Sri Lanka is due to terrorists gring refuge in India. We are cracking down on all terrorists and will gladly cooperate with the Sri Lankan government."

He said that Mrs. Gandhi had invited Mr. Jayewardene to New Delhi to discuss the situation in Sri Lanka, "which is causing problems in New Delhi."

Moderate Tamils, he added, "have become prisoners of the extreme Tamils," making it harder to reach a compromise.

Mr. Jayewardene acknowledged that he will lose the political support of the Sinhalese voters, who make up close to three-fourths of the population, if he offers too many concessions to Tamils.

Madrid Investigation of Catalan Bank Raises Nationalist Ire in Barcelona

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service

BARCELONA — If there were any doubts about the "separateness" of this region of northeastern Spain, known technically as the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, they have been dispelled by events that have brought to the fore what Spanish historians have called the "Catalan question."

What started as a legal investigation into the collapse two years ago of a local bank, Banca Catalana, has turned into a confrontation between Madrid and Barcelona.

The prevailing slogan in Barcelona and elsewhere in Catalonia is "Tots Amb el Nostre President," which is Catalan for "Everybody Behind Our President." The president in question is not the leader of the Spanish government, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, but a 53-year-old former banker, Jordi Pujol.

Mr. Pujol is the 115th head of the Catalan autonomous government, known as the Generalitat. He was also the founder of Banca Catalana and its chairman until he resigned in 1977 to devote himself to Catalan nationalist politics.

As an autonomous community within the decentralized administrative framework of post-Franco Spanish democracy, Catalonia, the richest region per capita in Spain, has had medieval institutions such as the Generalitat restored to it and enjoys a large measure of quasi-federal self-rule.

An emotional demonstration marked Mr. Pujol's recent investiture by the 135-member Catalan parliament in Barcelona for a second four-year term as president of the Generalitat. From the balcony of the Generalitat building, in the heart of Barcelona's ancient Gothic quarter, he told thousands of cheering supporters: "We are a nation, we are a people, and you don't fool around with a people."

Mr. Pujol, whose rhetoric is undistinguished when he addresses crowds in Castilian Spanish, is an impressive and eloquent speaker when he uses Catalan before his home crowd. He is clearly angry about the bank scandal involvement. So are most Catalans.

A week before the investiture, the attorney general in Madrid accused Mr. Pujol and 24 former Banca Catalana executives of fraud and embezzlement. Basing his words on a report by the Bank of Spain, the attorney general alleged that irregularities had taken place at the bank from 1974 to 1982, he said, \$133 million had been withdrawn through use of simulated loans and investments.

Mr. Pujol has gone beyond deny-

ing outright any business malpractice at Banca Catalana; he has said that any attack by Madrid on Banca Catalana is an attack on Catalonia.

Polls in the Barcelona press show that more than 60 percent of those questioned believed that the attorney general's charges were a political move inspired by Mr. Gonzalez's Socialist government to discredit Mr. Pujol and Catalan nationalism.

As seen from Catalonia, Mr. Gonzalez's government is seeking revenge for a victory scored in the Catalan regional elections in April by Mr. Pujol's nationalist party, Convergencia i Unio.

"All this goes to show that the Socialists do not know how to lose," said Miquel Roca, the leader of the Catalan nationalists in the national parliament. As seen from Madrid, the issue is simply one of an independent legal investigation of a financial scandal. Banca Catalana crashed in 1982 with \$933 million of irretrievable paper and doubtful assets. It has cost about \$1.8 billion in public funds to cover the losses.

Madrid Socialists say Mr. Pujol has used the nationalist issue to defend himself from the courts. The Socialist Party spokesman, Guillermo Galeote, accused Mr. Pujol of employing "fascist-like tactics."

But Catalonia has closed ranks behind Mr. Pujol. "This is just Madrid getting back onto its anti-Catalan bandwagon," said Marcel Plans, a Barcelona book publisher who votes Communist and usually has little time for the center-right nationalist platform of Mr. Pujol's Convergencia i Unio party.

Catalans are sensitive about Madrid, which they think is determined to extinguish their sense of nationhood. A protest placard in Barcelona read: "Philip V-1714, Franco-1939, Felipe Gonzalez-1984." Philip V, the first king of Spain's Bourbon dynasty, curtailed regional privileges in Catalonia to

establish strict centralism on the French model. Franco carried the process further after the 1936-39 Civil War.

One problem is that Banca Catalana was "more than just a bank," as its publicity department put it during the bank's heyday. It was founded by Mr. Pujol in 1958 specifically to serve the interests of Catalan business. At a time when it was safer to speak Castilian Spanish, Banca Catalana employees were encouraged to speak Catalan.

Significantly, not one of Banca Catalana's thousands of small shareholders, all nationalists, sued the bank when it crashed. Banca Catalana was perceived to be the victim of economic recession.

"By trying to involve Pujol, Madrid has committed a colossal mistake," said Miquel Strubel, a senior official at the Generalitat's department for promotion of the Catalan language. "Gonzalez has just picked every Catalan, whether he votes nationalist or not, whether he was born in Catalonia or simply moved here to make his home."

The Madrid government has been taken by surprise.

U.S. Jews Ask UN Chief for Help on Bias

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — American Jewish leaders have met with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to ask his help in combating what they say is persistent anti-Semitism at the United Nations.

After Tuesday's meeting, Gerald Kraf, the president of B'nai B'rith International, said he was "encouraged" by Mr. Perez de Cuellar's response. He described him as "not unaware of our concern" and "not unappreciative of it."

A UN spokesman summarized the secretary-general's response by saying: "He said that any kind of what you might call discrimination or unacceptable language is a shame for the organization."

The meeting represents a renewal of activism by U.S. Jewish groups over what they regard as the virulently anti-Jewish and anti-Israel statements made at the UN. The activity seems to have been triggered by statements in the General Assembly last fall by the representatives of Libya and Iran, including references to Jews as "cancerous growth."

Florida Executes Murderer

The Associated Press

STARKE, Florida — Carl Shriner, 30, convicted of killing a convenience store clerk during a robbery in 1976, was executed Wednesday in the electric chair at Florida State Prison after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to delay his execution.

Iraq Says Iran Violated Pact on Shelling Cities

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraq accused Iran on Wednesday of shelling the southern city of Basra in violation of an eight-day moratorium on bombing populated areas. The Baghdad government vowed to retaliate if such attacks continue.

INA, the Iraqi news agency, quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying that Iranian forces had fired three shells Wednesday morning on Basra. No casualties were reported.

The agency said the spokesman "drew the attention of the United Nations and world public opinion to the new Iranian violation and warned that Iraq will retaliate if the Iranian regime continued."

There was no immediate comment by Iran.

The accusation was the second against Iran since the two countries agreed to halt the bombing of civilian targets along their battlefield. The agreement was mediated by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

On Saturday, Iraq charged that the Iranians had shelled the Iraqi border town of Sayed Sadet, wounding a civilian. Iran denied the assertion and said the Iraqis had shelled the southern outskirts of Abadan, which is across the Shatt al-Arab waterway from Basra.

Volunteers Leave Tehran

More than 4,000 volunteers left Tehran on Wednesday for the war front as Iran apparently continued preparations for a long-awaited ground offensive. Reuters reported from Tehran.

The volunteers were seen off by President Ali Khamenei, who told them that Iran was fighting a defensive war.

"We do not go around looking for wars, and nobody should think that either on land or at sea we want war," he told the volunteers and others at a garrison for the Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

Apparently referring to Iraq, he said: "The Islamic fighters will clean this shameful stain from the regional map."

The volunteers from Tehran and neighboring provinces were part of a force mobilized last week, apparently to assist in the expected ground offensive. The war started in September 1980.

Diplomats in Tehran estimate that there are already at least 500,000 Iranians at the front.

But the diplomats said it appeared Iran had not made a final decision on when to launch the offensive. They said that more diplomatic moves could first be expected on such issues as the use of chemical weapons in the conflict.

An Iraqi military commander, asked Tuesday on the Iraqi front whether Iraq would use chemical weapons, replied: "We will use any means and any destructive or deterrent weapons against anyone who tries to cross our borders or occupies our land."

Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, called on Mr. Perez de Cuellar to take action to prevent Iraq from using such weapons.

He said in a letter to Mr. Perez de Cuellar that the international community expects him to follow up his success last week in arranging the agreement to end attacks against civilian populations.

U.S. Agency Asks Abortion Funds Abroad

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Agency for International Development has urged the White House to reconsider a proposal to eliminate family planning assistance to governments and organizations that support abortion.

The White House position, outlined in a draft statement being circulated within the administration, could cost nonindustrialized countries and organizations as much as \$100 million of the \$240 million the United States now contributes annually to population-control programs.

Since 1974, Congress has banned the use of U.S. funds to pay for abortion abroad. Under the change that aides say President Ronald Reagan is determined to make, aid could be withheld from countries and family planning groups that use funds other than those from the United States for abortion services.

In its comment on the White House draft paper, the development agency warned that such a reversal of U.S. policy could be "extremely, and in our view, unnecessarily controversial" at the United Nations Population Conference in Mexico City in August.

As an alternative, the agency urged the White House to support a resolution before the conference that calls for family planning assistance to help "women avoid abortions."

The White House has asked former Senator James L. Buckley of New York, who shares Reagan's opposition to abortion, to deliver the administration statement at the conference.

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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AT&T	1,100,000	110.50	109.50	109.50	110.00	+0.50
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	125.00	+1.00
GE	800,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00	+1.00
Merck	700,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Boeing	600,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Johnson & Johnson	500,000	50.00	49.00	49.00	50.00	+1.00
Amgen	400,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Novartis	300,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Glaxo	200,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Roche	100,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	1103.34	1125.18	1097.73	1101.53	+13.80
Transp	643.39	672.00	640.70	655.51	+15.00
Comp	426.12	441.73	422.85	430.51	+5.00

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	103.17	107.50	102.50	105.24	+2.24
Indus	103.17	107.50	102.50	105.24	+2.24
Transp	103.17	107.50	102.50	105.24	+2.24
Comp	103.17	107.50	102.50	105.24	+2.24

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M.	41,000,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	74,700,000
Prev. consolidated close	106,590,000

AMEX Diaries

Not available at press time

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	227.00	230.00	225.00	228.00	+3.00
Indus	227.00	230.00	225.00	228.00	+3.00
Transp	227.00	230.00	225.00	228.00	+3.00
Comp	227.00	230.00	225.00	228.00	+3.00

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00	125.00	+1.00
GE	800,000	45.00	44.00	44.00	45.00	+1.00
Merck	700,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Boeing	600,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	+1.00
Johnson & Johnson	500,000	50.00	49.00	49.00	50.00	+1.00

NYSE Prices Rebound Sharply

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded Wednesday on the last hour of trading after having been broadly lower for most of the day, following a government report on the nation's economic growth rate that indicated to some investors that interest rates would remain high.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 13 points at the outset after rising 6.18 Tuesday, jumped 15.80 to 1101.53. The Dow had surged 22.75 on Monday, the biggest gain in two months.

In the first five hours of trading, volume was about 69 million shares compared with 74.7 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said the price plunge at the outset was an emotional response to the government's "flash" report that the second-quarter gross national product was growing at a larger-than-expected 5.7-percent annual rate.

That followed a revised 9.7-percent surge in the first quarter, which originally had been estimated to have grown at 8.8 percent.

The figures heightened investor fears the Federal Reserve would have to tighten credit to prevent overheating and interest rates would rise from already high levels.

Bankers Trust and U.S. Trust raised its broker-loan rate to 12 1/2% as federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, climbed to 11 1/2 percent from 11 percent Tuesday. Bonds plunged.

But Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, noting inflation rose only 2.8 percent in the second period, insisted the second-quarter GNP figures should dispel fears of an overheating economy.

"I agree with that assessment," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "I think the markets overreacted to the news at the outset. The figures indicate the economy will slow substantially in the third quarter."

But the "flash" GNP report showed more growth than anybody had allowed for and this raises the specter of the Fed tightening credit further and interest rates rising even more," said William Sullivan of Dean Witter Reynolds.

"The irony of this whole thing is that you can have too much of a good thing," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston. He said the nation is likely to have "an explosion of inflation later in the year or in early 1985."

The market sentiment was not helped by the Treasury's announcement late Tuesday that it would conduct a \$15.5-billion end of the quarter "mini-refunding" program next week.

AT&T, IBM and General Motors were at the top of the active list and showing fractional changes.

Federal National Mortgage was active and lower on expectations of higher interest rates. Among the other interest-sensitive issues, H.F. Ahmanson and Great Western Financial were lower at the outset.

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	\$ 500	12 Month High Low	One	One
100.00	AT&T	1.00	4.5	15.0	140.00	60%	4%
100.00	IBM	4.00	3.2	39.0	125.00	55%	5%
100.00	GE	0.50	1.1	40.9	45.00	50%	4%
100.00	Merck	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Boeing	1.00	0.9	111.1	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Johnson & Johnson	1.00	2.0	25.0	50.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
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100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
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100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Novartis	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Glaxo	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Roche	0.50	0.5	50.0	100.00	50%	5%
100.00	Amgen	0.50	0.				

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

High-Tech Bear Market:
One Year Older, But Wiser?

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

In the beginning there was no-tech. Then man discovered fire and invented the wheel and the mousetrap. But all this was only low-tech. Then man chopped down the orange trees in the valley to make silicon there. Although he could not eat the silicon, better yet, he could sell it. And amazingly, the smaller the chips he made out of the silicon, the more he could sell them for. This, then, became high-tech.

But for Wall Street, it seems high-tech is already past history. Exactly a year ago this week technology stocks peaked and then plummeted into a savage bear market.

The Prudential-Bache High Technology Composite Index, covering 102 stocks, reached a peak of 229 last June 24, rocketing 184 percent from August of 1982, when it stood at 81. This week the index reads 144 — which means the stocks have given back about 60 percent of their bull market gains.

"A year ago, high-tech issues were almost universally overvalued, overpriced," explained W.J. Sanders 3d, head of Advanced Micro Devices, a Silicon Valley company almost synonymous with the sector as the only major "pure play" in the semiconductor field.

"The stock market was not differentiating among companies in high technology," he added. "For many of them it would have taken five years of sustained growth to justify what they were selling for."

Mr. Sanders still thinks most high-tech stocks are only "just getting close to being attractive." But some, like his own, which Value Line estimates will register profit gain of 75 percent this fiscal year, he said, "haven't been punished so badly where good growth has been demonstrated."

Advanced Micro Devices, which in the past year has managed to remain flat at around \$30 a share, quintupled in the first blustering 10 months of the bull market.

Mr. Sanders calls AMD "fairly valued" near its 1984 high of \$37, and he said "it's a steal" at less than \$30 a share. "But to really make a killing in these stocks you've got to buy them when business is plain horrible."

He said the first thing investors must do is find the real quality companies in the group. "Semiconductors, for example, are a brain-intensive industry. You want to buy the companies that can best implant ideas in silicon."

Thomas Luttwig, specialist in U.S. stocks at Banque Indosuez, Paris, makes the same point about "selectively buying quality" in the high-tech sector. "The distinction must be made between companies that just link together available technology for a product and those who invent and develop proprietary products."

He contrasted two computer work-station companies that went public on the same date, March 3, 1983 — and at the same price, \$22 a share.

In the first category he put Fortune Systems, selling now at less than \$4 a share after reporting a series of losses, although it should survive on the cash board it initially received from investors.

Apollo Computer, on the other hand, is up about 50 percent after splitting 3 for 2. The company, at the "high end" of the work-station market as opposed to Fortune, earned 1 cent a share in 1982 after being formed, 38 cents in 1983 and is expected to net about 70 cents this fiscal year.

While Mr. Luttwig still likes Apollo, he said, "the trouble for technology stocks is that now IBM is so cheap it makes all the rest of them look expensive. At these prices I'm a closed-eye buyer of IBM."

He sees a total return of "20 percent as a minimum" over the next several years for the stock, noting that at a price/earnings ratio now of under 10 it is not far from its historical low multiple, and a two-point gain in that would mean 20 percent more in return from the stock.

Marc G. Schulman, senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Debt Plan
Unlikely on
Argentina

June 30 Payment
Called Doubtful

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Argentina is unlikely to work out a rescue package for its \$43 billion in foreign debts by June 30, a Reagan administration official said Wednesday, which means that U.S. banks holding the Argentine notes would have to cut quarterly earnings an average of 15 percent.

"It's going to be pretty hard to hammer out a settlement" with the International Monetary Fund by month's end, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

"If that's so," he said, "they're going to make it difficult to get everybody back to the table in July because the banks are going to be licking their wounds."

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, however, played down the effect on banks.

"It will be a drag on earnings but not a knockout blow to earnings," he said.

Argentina owes \$450 million in interest payments that will be 90 days overdue by June 30. If it does not come up with the money, U.S. banks will have to classify some of their loans as "non-accrual" and deduct from quarterly earnings the interest income that has been put on the books but not yet collected.

About 300 international banks hold loans to Argentina, and about 40 percent of the interest is owed to U.S. banks.

A similar crunch came on March 31, at the end of the first quarter, but bankers, the United States and four Latin American governments came up with an agreement to tide Argentina over.

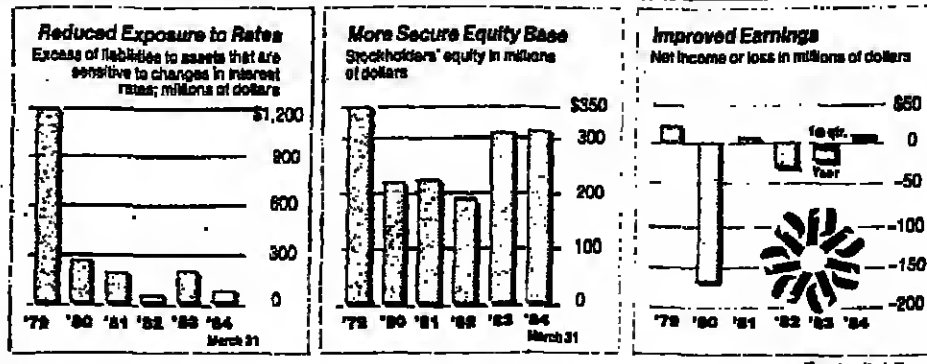
Since then, the United States has refused to extend a temporary \$300-million loan to Argentina that was part of the package. It has said, however, that it would be willing to consider renewing the offer once the Buenos Aires government signs a letter of intent with the IMF.

Last week, federal bank regulators issued clarifications of accounting rules for overdue loans, effective for the next quarter.

As a result, the administration source said, Argentina would have to come up with \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion by Sept. 30 to bring all its loans current.

The United States reportedly has relayed its concerns to officials of Latin American countries who are meeting in Colombia to discuss their money problems. The United States is said to have cautioned that Argentina's inability to come to terms with the IMF will hurt other debtor countries, even those abiding by their agreements.

First Pennsylvania: A Troubled Bank Recovers



First Pennsylvania Bank's Recovery
Could Be Example for Continental

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — When federal regulators arranged a package of emergency loans last month to stabilize Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., one precedent in particular came to mind: First Pennsylvania Bank.

Continental certainly recognized the parallels. Its top officials have reportedly suggested that the bank be allowed to follow the path cut by "First Penn," which steadied itself with government-arranged loans, scaled down its size and remained independent as it edged back toward profitability.

First Pennsylvania may well become a classic case study of how a large failing bank can regain its financial health — and perhaps more important, the confidence of its depositors, customers and employees — without having to merge with a stronger institution.

"I wouldn't want to say First Pennsylvania is a textbook case," said George A. Butler, the bank's chairman and chief executive officer. "But people could probably learn from our experience."

Continental has been struggling since the summer of 1982, partly because of bad energy loans purchased from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma, which failed.

But Continental's problems reached crisis proportions last month, when foreign investors, fearing that the bank would fail, began withdrawing billions of dollars. To calm depositors and stop the run, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures deposits of up to \$100,000, announced that it would guarantee all deposits. It also made a \$1.5-billion subordinated loan to the bank and arranged for seven other banks to lend \$500 million.

First Pennsylvania's brush with collapse came in the spring of 1980 and followed a decade of ups and downs so extreme that its stock traded as low as \$3.875 and as high as \$52.75 a share. (It has recently been trading at about \$5.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.)

Basically, the bank, the oldest in the United States, founded in 1782, suffered twin problems in 1980. The first was an unusually large portfolio of bad loans, which resulted from the bank's decision in the early 1970s to lend aggressively. It sought high interest rates from small, start-up companies that it saw as promising. But those companies were also much riskier than larger, established concerns, and in some cases the bank acted as a venture capitalist, taking warrants or shares from start-up companies instead of interest payments.

But the 1974 recession vividly showed the flaw (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Citicorp Selects Reed
To Succeed Wriston

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John S. Reed, 45, has been elected to succeed Walter B. Wriston as chairman of Citicorp, the world's largest banking organization with \$142 billion in assets, the company said Wednesday.

Mr. Reed was one of Citicorp's three vice chairmen elected in 1982 and is in charge of Citicorp's consumer banking group, which is led by its flagship, Citibank in New York.

The group is considered one of the world's most aggressive retail, or consumer, banking operations.

The board made the selection Tuesday, the company said.

Mr. Reed had been viewed as the front-runner among the three vice chairmen being considered to take over from Mr. Wriston, 64, who is to retire at the end of August after 14 years as Citicorp's chief executive officer. Citicorp has no president.



John S. Reed

Citibank's retail banking businesses, which he helped turn into what is considered by some analysts to be the closest thing to a national consumer bank in the United States.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on June 20, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 P.M. EDT.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	New York
U.S. \$	3.197	3.197	3.197	3.197	3.197
DM	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725	1.725
FF	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
£	1.646	1.646	1.646	1.646	1.646
Yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60

	U.S. \$	DM	FF	£	Yen
100 U.S. \$	100.00	33.63	166.63	25.12	360.00
100 DM	29.76	100.00	49.36	7.46	107.36
100 FF	0.15	0.02	100.00	1.93	166.63
100 £	0.60	0.13	0.26	100.00	163.60
100 Yen	0.0028	0.0093	0.0060	0.0038	100.00

INTEREST RATES

	U.S. \$	DM	FF	£	Yen
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1-year	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Key Money Rates

	U.S. \$	DM	FF	£	Yen
Discount Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Funds	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Breaker Loan Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Comm. Paper, 20-179 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
CDs 20-29 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
CDs 60-89 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

	U.S. \$	DM	FF	£	Yen
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1-year	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

Market Closings

Financial markets and banks closed Thursday in West Germany because of a holiday.

OECD Predicts 'Significant' Slowing of Recovery in Industrialized Nations

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The economic recovery that began 18 months ago in the United States, stimulating an expansion in Canada, Japan and Western Europe, is expected to "slow significantly" over the next 18 months, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted Wednesday.

David Henderson, the head of the OECD's economics and statistics department, rejected a suggestion at a news conference that the forecast growth is inadequate.

"I don't think that would be a fair description of the situation," he said. But, he added, "it is true that higher rates of growth will be needed to bring down unemployment to acceptable levels and to ensure that the productive potential of our economies is fully developed and used."

The OECD report predicted that there would be a 24-percent growth in real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product among industrialized nations next year.

The International Monetary Fund, however, has estimated that economic expansion in the major industrialized nations needs to be maintained at an annual rate of at least 3 1/2 percent through the end of this decade if the debt crisis of the developing countries is to be kept within manageable proportions.

The OECD study, like the annual report from the Bank for International Settlements earlier this week and the IMF report before that, sees the huge U.S. budgetary and current-account deficits as the biggest impediment to a better world economic outlook. The current account is the measure of a country's international trade in goods and services.

The OECD secretariat estimates that the budget deficit for fiscal 1985 starting in October at \$200 billion, up from the Reagan administration's forecast of \$175 billion, and sees U.S. interest rates rising.

The official U.S. view is that rates will decline.

This rise in interest rates will both slow the U.S. expansion and help boost the value of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market and contribute to a worsening of the U.S. trade performance, the OECD report said.

The real worry running through both the OECD and BIS reports is that these record-sized imbalances could trigger a renewed flight away from the dollar, as took place in the late 1970s, and that the ensuing chaos and loss of confidence could plunge the United States into a new recession. That, in turn, could worsen the record levels of unemployment in Western Europe and undo efforts by the developing countries to manage their foreign-debt burden.

There is no doubt that the dollar currently is overvalued. As the OECD notes, a degree of exchange-rate movement, in particular some decline in the dollar, "would seem appropriate." The OECD estimates

that the dollar may be overvalued by about 25 percent. But both it and the BIS fear that a correction to more a competitive level may not follow the desired smooth downward path.

"A more precipitate fall in the dollar, looking as if it would go beyond a gradual and acceptable adjustment to current balance prospects and as if it implied serious loss of confidence, could necessitate (monetary) policy tightening (that) would put the recovery at considerable risk," the OECD report stated.

As it is, the numbers published Wednesday in the OECD's semi-annual Economic Outlook for 1984 show growth are gloomier than those it circulated privately at its annual ministerial meeting only a month ago.

The latest data shows there was a much more rapid expansion in the

United States during the first half of this year — a 6 1/2 percent annual rate — than estimated earlier. But this will be followed by a much more rapid slowdown to a 3 1/2 percent annual rate in the second half from the 4-percent pace forecast last month.

For the year, this translates into a prediction of a 6-percent advance in U.S. real GNP over last year, up from the earlier forecast of 5 1/2 percent. But the advance next year is now predicted at 2 1/2 percent, down from 3 percent estimated in May.

For the OECD's 24 member countries, this means a rate of advance this year of 4 1/2 percent, up from the 4 percent predicted last month, but slowing to 2 1/2 percent next year. By the end of the forecast period, real growth is seen expanding at a 2 1/2-percent annual rate, down from the 2 1/2 percent forecast in May.

For Western Europe, where recovery has been much more modest than other industrialized nations, this means a record level of unemployment by the end of next year of 11 1/2 percent, or nearly 20 million persons, up from an estimated 19 million this year.

What is needed to change this (Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

	U.S. \$	DM	FF	£	Yen
100 U.S. \$	100.00	33.63	166.63	25.12	360.00
100 DM	29.76	100.00	49.36	7.46	107.36
100 FF	0.15	0.02	100.00	1.93	166.63
100 £	0.60	0.13	0.26	100.00	163.60
100 Yen	0.0028	0.0093	0.0060	0.0038	100.00

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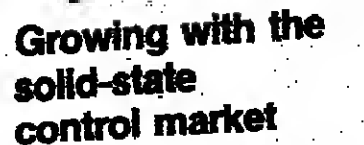
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52w.		Close
High	Low					High	Low	

(Continued from Page 8)

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ALMA MANAGEMENT	
(a) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(b) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(c) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(d) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(e) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(f) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
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(dw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(dx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(dy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(dz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ea) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(eb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ec) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ed) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ee) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ef) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(eg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(eh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ei) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ej) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ek) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(el) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(em) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(en) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(eo) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ep) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(eq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(er) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(es) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(et) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(eu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ev) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ew) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ex) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ey) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ez) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fa) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fe) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ff) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fi) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fo) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fs) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ft) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(fz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ga) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ge) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gi) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(go) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gs) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gt) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(gz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ha) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(he) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hi) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ho) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hs) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ht) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(hz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ia) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ib) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ic) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(id) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ie) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(if) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ig) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ih) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ii) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ij) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ik) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(il) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(im) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(in) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(io) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ip) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(iq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ir) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(is) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(it) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(iu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(iv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(iw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ix) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(iy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(iz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ja) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(je) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ji) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jo) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(js) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jt) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ju) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(jz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ka) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ke) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ki) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(km) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ko) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ks) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kt) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ku) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ky) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(kz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(la) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ld) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(le) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(li) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ll) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ln) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lo) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ls) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lt) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ly) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(lz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ma) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(md) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(me) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mi) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ml) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mo) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mp) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ms) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mt) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(my) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(mz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(na) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ne) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ng) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ni) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nn) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(no) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(np) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nr) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ns) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nt) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nu) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nv) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nw) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nx) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ny) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(nz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oa) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ob) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(od) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oe) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(of) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(og) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oh) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oi) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ok) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ol) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(om) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(on) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oo) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(op) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oq) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(or) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(os) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ot) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ou) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ov) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ow) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ox) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oy) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(oz) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pa) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pb) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pc) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pd) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pe) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pf) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pg) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(ph) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pi) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pj) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pk) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pl) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21
(pm) Alma Fund	\$F 126.21

[illegible]

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in					Sales in				
Year	High	Low	J.P.M.C's	Net	Year	High	Low	J.P.M.C's	Net
14	10%	10%	10%	10%	14	10%	10%	10%	10%
15	12%	12%	12%	12%	15	12%	12%	12%	12%
16	14%	14%	14%	14%	16	14%	14%	14%	14%
17	16%	16%	16%	16%	17	16%	16%	16%	16%
18	18%	18%	18%	18%	18	18%	18%	18%	18%
19	20%	20%	20%	20%	19	20%	20%	20%	20%
20	22%	22%	22%	22%	20	22%	22%	22%	22%
21	24%	24%	24%	24%	21	24%	24%	24%	24%
22	26%	26%	26%	26%	22	26%	26%	26%	26%
23	28%	28%	28%	28%	23	28%	28%	28%	28%
24	30%	30%	30%	30%	24	30%	30%	30%	30%
25	32%	32%	32%	32%	25	32%	32%	32%	32%
26	34%	34%	34%	34%	26	34%	34%	34%	34%
27	36%	36%	36%	36%	27	36%	36%	36%	36%
28	38%	38%	38%	38%	28	38%	38%	38%	38%
29	40%	40%	40%	40%	29	40%	40%	40%	40%
30	42%	42%	42%	42%	30	42%	42%	42%	42%
31	44%	44%	44%	44%	31	44%	44%	44%	44%
32	46%	46%	46%	46%	32	46%	46%	46%	46%
33	48%	48%	48%	48%	33	48%	48%	48%	48%
34	50%	50%	50%	50%	34	50%	50%	50%	50%
35	52%	52%	52%	52%	35	52%	52%	52%	52%
36	54%	54%	54%	54%	36	54%	54%	54%	54%
37	56%	56%	56%	56%	37	56%	56%	56%	56%
38	58%	58%	58%	58%	38	58%	58%	58%	58%
39	60%	60%	60%	60%	39	60%	60%	60%	60%
40	62%	62%	62%	62%	40	62%	62%	62%	62%
41	64%	64%	64%	64%	41	64%	64%	64%	64%
42	66%	66%	66%	66%	42	66%	66%	66%	66%
43	68%	68%	68%	68%	43	68%	68%	68%	68%
44	70%	70%	70%	70%	44	70%	70%	70%	70%
45	72%	72%	72%	72%	45	72%	72%	72%	72%
46	74%	74%	74%	74%	46	74%	74%	74%	74%
47	76%	76%	76%	76%	47	76%	76%	76%	76%
48	78%	78%	78%	78%	48	78%	78%	78%	78%
49	80%	80%	80%	80%	49	80%	80%	80%	80%
50	82%	82%	82%	82%	50	82%	82%	82%	82%
51	84%	84%	84%	84%	51	84%	84%	84%	84%
52	86%	86%	86%	86%	52	86%	86%	86%	86%
53	88%	88%	88%	88%	53	88%	88%	88%	88%
54	90%	90%	90%	90%	54	90%	90%	90%	90%
55	92%	92%	92%	92%	55	92%	92%	92%	92%
56	94%	94%	94%	94%	56	94%	94%	94%	94%
57	96%	96%	96%	96%	57	96%	96%	96%	96%
58	98%	98%	98%	98%	58	98%	98%	98%	98%
59	100%	100%	100%	100%	59	100%	100%	100%	100%

J.B.Rand	30	1.6	14	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Johnston			15	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Janvier			16	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Jefferson			17	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Jessie			18	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			19	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			20	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			21	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			22	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			23	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			24	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			25	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			26	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			27	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			28	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			29	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			30	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			31	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			32	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			33	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			34	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			35	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			36	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			37	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			38	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			39	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			40	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			41	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			42	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			43	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			44	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			45	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			46	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			47	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			48	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			49	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			50	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			51	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			52	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			53	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			54	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			55	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			56	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			57	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			58	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			59	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			60	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			61	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			62	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			63	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			64	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			65	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			66	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			67	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			68	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			69	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			70	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			71	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			72	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			73	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			74	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			75	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			76	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			77	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			78	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			79	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			80	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			81	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			82	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			83	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			84	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			85	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			86	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			87	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			88	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			89	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			90	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			91	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			92	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			93	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			94	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			95	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			96	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			97	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			98	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
John A.			99	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Justis			100	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
K.I.A.	5	46	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
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The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

- ☐ CANCER RESEARCH
☐ UNICEF
☐ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Your Reading

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

- Postal subscription: At home ☐ Hotel delivered ☐
Postal subscription: At work ☐ Bought at newsstand ☐
Home delivered ☐ Airplane ☐
Office delivered ☐ Elsewhere ☐

2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

- 5-6 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐
3-4 days a week ☐ First time reader ☐
1-2 days a week ☐ Only see when traveling ☐

3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ Four or more ☐
Two ☐ No-one else ☐
Three ☐ More than one, but don't know how many ☐

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

International Communications & Travel

4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

- Made or received any international telephone calls:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Freighted or couriered documents internationally:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

- None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-11 ☐ 12-24 ☐ 25+ ☐
Go to Q.8 ☐

6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

- Australia/N.Z. ☐ U.S.A. East Coast ☐ Singapore ☐
Rep. South Africa ☐ U.S.A. West Coast ☐ Hong Kong ☐
Africa ☐ Other U.S.A. ☐ Other S.E. Asia ☐
Central/S. America ☐ European countries ☐ Gulf States ☐
Canada ☐ Japan ☐ Saudi Arabia ☐
Other Arab States ☐

Any other destinations ☐

(Write in)

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (over four hours) and b) for short trips (up to four hours)?

- | | Long trips (4+ hours) | Short trips (under 4 hours) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| First class | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business class or equivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Full fare economy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Your Business Life

8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

- Yes ☐ Go to Q. 9 No ☐

If no, are you...

- a) Otherwise employed ☐ Write in occupation
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

- Retired ☐ Housewife ☐
Student ☐ Other ☐

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

- 5-9 ☐ 100-999 ☐
10-49 ☐ 1,000-4,999 ☐
50-99 ☐ 5,000+ ☐

10. What is your company's principal activity?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> | Banking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Oil Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> | Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Engineering/Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stockbroking/Investments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Computers/Data Processing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Management Consultancy/Accounting Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Consumer Goods Manufact. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Financial Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advertising/PR/Publishing/Broadcasting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legal or Medical Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Imports/Exports | <input type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Transportation/Tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arts, Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Government/Civil Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Business or Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Armed Forces/Police | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

11. What is your job title or position?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Proprietor/Partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | Middle Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chairman/President | <input type="checkbox"/> | Executive Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Managing Director | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clerical | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senior Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Check box and write in title.....

12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Domestic Banking Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Portfolio/Pension Fund Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| International Banking Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corporate Finance/Development | <input type="checkbox"/> | Insurance Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

- | | Responsible | Not Responsible | Not relevant to company |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Minis (\$10,000-25,000) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Micros (under \$10,000) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Terminals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Software purchase/Bureau selection | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Office Photocopiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Facsimile Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Word Processors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Telephone Systems/Switchboards | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Network Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Telecommunication Equip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Goods and Services | | | |
| Company Cars | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Aircraft and related equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plant/Plant equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Scientific instruments | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conference, Exhibition/Trade Fair Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Advertising/Marketing Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Executive Recruitment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

- Yes ☐ No ☐ Company only operating in one country ☐

About You ...

14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in 50-51

14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in 52-53

14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than six months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ 1-5 years ☐ More than 5 years ☐

15. Are you ...

- Male ☐ Female ☐

16. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65 or over ☐

17. Which educational level have you obtained?

- Doctorate/Higher university degree ☐
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐
Secondary or High School ☐
Other ☐

... And Your Household

18. How many adults and children, including yourself, are in your household?

- One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more ☐

19. How many cars are there in your household (including company-owned cars)?

- None ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐

20. How many times have you/members of your household made/received personal international telephone calls in the last month?

- | | None | Once | 2-4 times | 5-10 times | 11+ times |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| All international calls | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| To/from North America | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Stocks & Shares (excluding Government securities) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Collectables: antiques, paintings, coins, stamps, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock Options | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Commodities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other precious metals/gems | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Currency Options | <input type="checkbox"/> | Main home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurobonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Second home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corporate Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other land/Real Estate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| US Municipal Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

22. Which if any of these cards do you use nowadays?

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Access/Mastercard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Barclaycard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Diners Club | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurocard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Carte Bleue | <input type="checkbox"/> | (Air Travel Card) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Express Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | Visa Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| American Express | <input type="checkbox"/> | Visa | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

23a. Into which of the following groups does your household annual income before tax from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency).

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Up to \$25,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$100,000 to under \$150,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| \$25,000 to under \$50,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$150,000 to under \$200,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| \$50,000 to under \$75,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$200,000 to under \$250,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| \$75,000 to under \$100,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$250,000+ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Or annual income in own currency (Write in)

23b. What is the main currency in which you receive your salary from employment?

Write in name of currency..... Not in employment ☐



- 69-71 ☐ 72-73 ☐ 74-75 ☐

RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.

Station House, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6DE, England. Telephone: 01-923 1309. Telex: 923725.

6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Huebner,
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IHT in September 1984.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell

Executive Director:
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)

Associate Directors:
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)
Mr. D. Mitchell (Chairman)

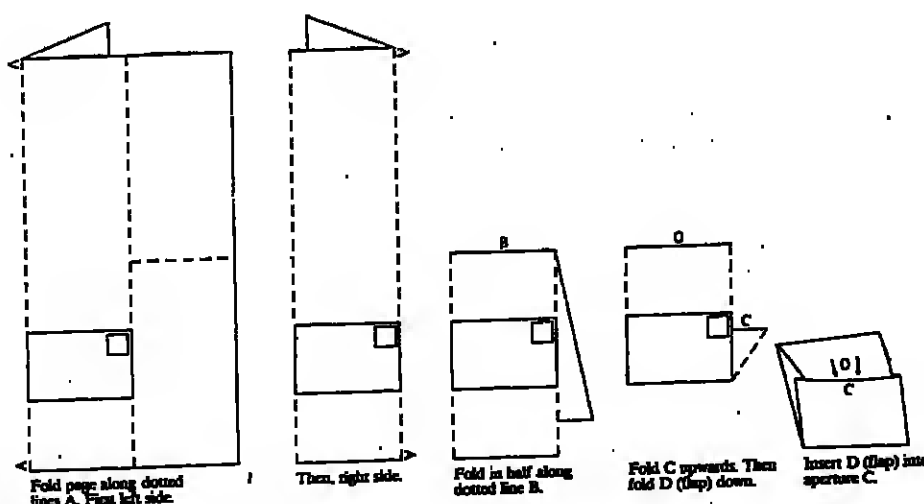
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First Pennsylvania Bank's Recovery Could Be an Example for Continental

(Continued from Page 9)

in this strategy. Many of the high-interest loans stopped generating interest, and the bank had to take huge write-offs, impairing its capital base.

The bank's second problem was an enormous portfolio of long-term bonds. Despite the loan problems, John R. Bunting, who was First Pennsylvania's chief executive from 1968 until his resignation in 1979, was still determined to find large and quick profits. Deciding the bond market was the answer, he had the bank use short-term money that cost only 6 1/2 percent to buy \$1.6 billion of long-term bonds that

would come due in 10 years or more and yielded 8 1/2 percent.

But interest rates soared, deeply depressing the value of the long-term bonds. Even worse, short-term rates climbed above long-term rates, to as much as 18 percent, and suddenly the portfolio was costing money instead of making it — as much as \$100 million a year.

The crisis reached a climax in April 1980, when word of the bank's plight spread, and large depositors started withdrawing their money. The FDIC had to step in to halt the run.

But the agency did not arrange for a stronger bank to take over First Pennsylvania — its usual

practice. There was no "logical takeover possibility," according to one FDIC official. Instead, the agency arranged a \$500-million, five-year rescue package, with the FDIC putting up \$325 million at a market rate of interest. A group of 26 banks loaned \$175 million and set up a \$1-billion line of credit.

In an unusual move, the lenders also were given warrants to buy 20 million new shares of First Pennsylvania at \$3 each — enough to give them control of the bank if exercised and a sizable reward if the bank recovered.

The infusion of money bought one important thing for First Pennsylvania: time. It needed time to

shrink its loan and bond portfolios, curtail credit and selling loans and bonds until assets were down to \$5.2 billion last year, half the peak of \$10.5 billion in June 1979. The bank also needed time to tighten its credit standards so that it could concentrate on strong companies in the Middle Atlantic region. It needed time to sell or close peripheral businesses, including bond-trading, consumer-finance, mortgage-banking and factoring divisions. It needed time to cut its work force.

And it needed time to reorganize its executive lineup and reinvigorate its board. It attracted notable directors, such as John C. Burton,

dean of the Columbia Business School; Fred J. Leary Jr., a retired executive vice president of Bankers Trust Co., and Robert H. Mundheim, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Slowly, these changes started repairing the bank's damaged reputation. With losses diminishing, large, uninsured depositors began to regain confidence that they would not lose their money. Customers began to regain confidence that it was not on the verge of closing.

The payoff came last November. First Pennsylvania had regained enough confidence to sell \$162.5

million of convertible preferred stock. With the proceeds and other funds, the bank paid off the last of the \$500 million borrowed from the FDIC and 26 banks — 18 months early. First Pennsylvania also bought back, for \$2 each, half the 20 million warrants held by the insurance corporation and the 26 banks.

Analysts are again starting to look at First Pennsylvania with at least limited optimism. After the bank this spring reported its first quarterly profit in nearly five years, Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc., the bank stock specialists, wrote, "Finally we may be seeing the light at the end of the tunnel."

OECD Predicts Slowing of Recovery

(Continued from Page 9)

year's upturn into a durable recovery is a revival in business spending on new plant and equipment, the report said. But in the United States high and rising interest rates

threatens to stifle the revival and in Europe a combination of tight monetary and fiscal policy coupled with a less robust recovery in corporate profits risks retarding such investments.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS CONAKRY-MAMOU ROAD REHABILITATION WORKS

Notice of Prequalification

The Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Guinea is launching a call for tenders for rehabilitation works on the Conakry-Mamou road, which is about 255 kilometers long and is the main artery of Guinea. For this consultation, the Ministry of Public Works intends to start by examining the prequalification of contractors who will subsequently be allowed to submit tenders. The prequalification of April 1982 has been cancelled.

The main characteristics of the road are as follows:

1. Scope of Works: Upgrading of the existing road over a distance of some one hundred kilometers. The upgrading shall involve a layer of crushed gravel expected total tonnage: approx. 350,000 tons.
2. The works are expected to last 30 months.
3. The financing of the works is provided by the African Development Fund (FAD) for 70% of the foreign currency portion, the International Development Association (IDA) for 30% of the foreign currency portion and by the Government of Guinea for the local currency portion and taxes.
4. Prequalification is open to contractors eligible as per the contract awarding regulations of the FAD and of the IDA.
5. The contractors selected shall be classified into two groups:
 - The group of contractors eligible as per the FAD regulations and the group of contractors eligible as per the IDA regulations.
 - If these two groups are not identical, the contractors will be invited to submit tenders corresponding respectively to 30%, 70% and 100% of the volume of the works and the evaluation of the tenders will be made separately for each group. If each of the two evaluations leads to the selection of the same tender, a single contract will be awarded for all the works.
 - If the two evaluations do not lead to the selection of the same tender, two different contracts will then be awarded. The works will be divided into two sections: Section 1 will cover about 70% of the total amount and Section 2 will cover the remaining 30%. The FAD will finance 100% of the cost in foreign currency of Section 1 and the IDA will finance 100% of the cost in foreign currency of Section 2. The Government will finance the local currency portion and the taxes for the 2 sections.
6. The prequalification documents will be available as of June 15, 1984 at the following locations:
 - Direction de l'Office du Projet Routier
 - Ministère des TRAVAUX PUBLICS
 - Conakry
 - The Embassy of Guinea in France
 - 24 Rue Emile-Meulier 75016 PARIS
7. The prequalification documents shall be submitted to the Directeur de l'Office du Projet Routier by 10:00 a.m. on July 16, 1984 at the public opening of the tenders.
8. The works are expected to start in March 1985.

Dollar

Country/Min. Cdn./Mkt.	Compan. Next	Mid. Askd.
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10

Floating Rate Notes

June 20

Country/Min. Cdn./Mkt.	Compan. Next	Mid. Askd.
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10

Non Dollar

June 20

Country/Min. Cdn./Mkt.	Compan. Next	Mid. Askd.
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10
Algeria (Lib. 24-25)	11.10	11.10

High-Tech Bear Market:

One Year Older, But Wiser?

(Continued from Page 9)

Quint, asks the question: "Is IBM just your average company? Because that's what the stock market is saying now."

While his answer is "obviously not" (he used to work for the company), he does not think the stock will outperform Wall Street over the summer.

"The psychological impact on the company of its personal computer sales appears to be substantially more than the fundamental impact," he said.

Just how crippling the yearlong bear market has been to high-tech stocks is underscored, he said, by the fact that among the microcomputer stocks he follows, relative valuations have retreated all the way back to the levels of April 1978, when high-tech stocks began a sustained move up.

"So in one year the stocks have given back what it took six years to build."

He observed that in the "four or five times in the last 12 years when high-technology stocks have approached a P/E of around 10, it's always proven to be an excellent time to buy them."

High-Tech Bear Market:

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(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Schulman's two current recommendations among microcomputers are Wang and Data General. They can price products much more aggressively than competitors, he said, because the superior new technology, or "architecture," of their systems allows lower costs.

"An aspect of this business is that companies have to spend some time in the doghouse every couple of years while their architecture is modernized. Data General hit the bullseye first."

He said he would buy Apollo at under \$20 a share. Beche's Michael R. Weisberg, the firm's technology strategist, who compiles the High-Tech Composite Index also mentioned his "Dog-Meat Index."

"At the bottom, the general perception is that all technology stocks are dog meat. They are cyclical, sell at ridiculous multiples, have no earnings visibility and bamboozle investors who are impressed just because they can't figure out what the company really makes. They are nothing more than overpriced capital goods stocks."

"When that type of talk is prevalent, buy technology," he advised.

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SPORTS

Danes Join French In Soccer Semifinals

Denmark Rallies to Defeat Belgium; Platini Leads France Over Yugoslavia

STRASSBOURG, France — Denmark rallied Tuesday night to beat Belgium, 3-2, and join France in the semifinals of the European soccer championship.

In another Group One match, Michel Platini scored all three goals as France came back to defeat Yugoslavia, 3-2, in St. Etienne. The undefeated French had already clinched a berth in the semifinals.

The two semifinalists from Group Two were being decided in games Wednesday night: West Germany vs. Spain in Paris and Portugal vs. Romania in Nantes.

West Germany had the edge with a victory and a draw.

France will play the Group Two runner-up Saturday in Marseille. Denmark will meet the Group Two leader on Sunday in Lyon.

Denmark's coach, Sepp Piontek, was delighted with the way his team rallied to beat Belgium. "My team showed its merit in coming back and then winning after conceding two goals through lack of concentration," he said.

He added: "I don't care who we meet in the semifinals. The important thing is we have qualified."

The Danes fell behind after Jan Ceulemans, the Belgian captain, scored in the 27th minute and Frank Vercauteren added a goal nine minutes later.

Denmark pulled one back two minutes later on Frank Andersen's penalty shot after Preben Elkjaer was pulled down by Walter de Greef and Michel Wolf.

Belgium's Erwin Vandendriessche missed an opportunity a minute after the interval with only the goalkeeper, Ole Qvist, in beat.

Flourens made an inspired substitution after 55 minutes when he replaced defender Ole Rasmussen with Kenneth Brylle up front.

Within four minutes, Brylle headed in the tying goal, and his presence in attack played a part in Elkjaer's 83rd-minute winner.

In St. Etienne, the French rested Bernard Genghini and Bernard Lacombe only to find themselves trailing, 1-0, at halftime on a goal by Milos Sestic. But then Platini intervened.

"During halftime we said we would now have to show that we had character—and that's what we did," said Michel Hidalgo, the French manager. "Michel Platini showed tonight that he is superb wherever and whenever he plays."

In the 59th minute, Platini took a pass from Jean-Marie Ferreri, who had replaced Genghini in midfield, and beat the Yugoslav goalie, Zoran Simovic. Three minutes later, Patrick Battiston struck in a long cross from the right, and Platini, unguarded, met it to score on a diving header.

To the 75th minute, Platini made it 3-1 on a free kick just outside the penalty area. He left Simovic groping with a curling right-foot shot into the corner.

Yugoslavia got a goal back after a substitute, Sijepan Deric, had been hauled down in the penalty area by Maxime Bossis, but it took two attempts. Ljubomir Radomirovic's first shot was saved by Joel Bata, but the Swiss referee, Andre Dainin, decided the French goalkeeper had moved too soon. Deric Stokovic made no mistake on the second attempt.



Michael Laudrup of Denmark, right, pursued the ball after Leo Clusters of Belgium overran it in Denmark's 3-2 victory Tuesday in the European soccer championships. Belgium's Nico Claesen, upper left, watched the action.

A Night to Recall the Gods of Brooklyn's Pantheon

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was a party on the shore of the Brooklyn recently in honor of the borough's most precious commodity, the Dodgers, gone these 77 years.

Nobody commented on the coincidence, but the party was held on the 40th anniversary of D-Day, and also honored aging men for what they had done and what they had meant decades ago.

The party at the River Café, directly alongside the Brooklyn Bridge, was in connection with the opening of a Brooklyn Dodger Hall of Fame exhibit at the Brooklyn Central Library.

There was a formal ceremony the next morning at the library, but on this informal evening, the nostalgia was as warm and pungent as the river air.

Adele Charyn was enjoying the bustle around the Brancas and the Maglies. Once they were foreign names to her, but she learned fast. In 1968 when she was appointed principal of the new Jackie Robinson International School, Miss Charyn said, talking proudly of a place she never saw, a few steps behind the fabled Rotunda of Ebbets Field.

After an assisted principal, Martin Adler, opened a Brooklyn Dodger Hall of Fame in the school in 1977, Miss Charyn's building became a repository for the pride and heritage of a diaspora of players and fans.

"Roy Campanella sat on our stage for two hours," Miss Charyn said. "We stress hard heroes at our school because we're a public school. Naturally, Jackie Robinson is one of the heroes we stress. We show the movie about his life every year. Some of the parents get upset when you talk about sports heroes because they feel you should point the children toward academics and not stereotype them as athletes."

"I never had a sports background but I began to see the value

of sports. Our young teachers would stay after school and play basketball with the kids. There was an incentive for them to get good grades. A local artist, Izell Glover, painted a mural outside with ball players in it. It has never been defaced. We have a Jackie Robinson hall in our school and oodles of ever t-shirts."

Miss Charyn says "a core of students" reads the school library's copy of Roger Kahn's "The Boys of Summer," an American baseball classic about a young man in the company of gods and a middle-aged man who goes back to discover those gods as men.

Roger Kahn was one of the Brooklyn Dodger immortals invited to the River Café. Miss Charyn introduced herself, wondering why he didn't visit the school sometime, and couldn't help but remind him "You know you called us L.S. 130 in the book. We're really L.S. 320."

Roger Kahn tapped his forehead in pain and muttered, "Oy." He said: "You think that's bad? My mother says I misquoted Shakespeare."

Kahn was 24 when he first covered the Brooklyn Dodgers for the New York Herald Tribune in 1952. In his book he recalls the tight-lipped strong man, Gil Hodges, smiling faintly whether hitting home runs or teasing a teammate.

Hodges' widow, Joan, was present in honor of her husband's inauguration into the Brooklyn Dodger Hall of Fame. Kahn walked over and said hello, and Mrs. Hodges greeted him warmly. He met the modest young ballerina from the coalfields of southern Indiana.

"I was a Dodger fan before Gil," she said. "I go back to Whitlow Wyatt and Daniel Camilli and that era. My mother and father were European-born but we lived right near Ebbets Field, and I used to go with my friends for 50 cents."

"My parents were against me seeing a ballerina. They said: 'Look at all the traveling. You'll leave home, too.' But Gil came

back from college and we were married. My mother came to love him like a son. And we over left Brooklyn."

After managing the Mets to a world championship in 1969, Gil Hodges died of a heart attack at the age of 47 in 1972. His wife still lives in the family home in Brooklyn, out far from their four children.

"I don't blame O'Malley for what he did," she said, referring to the Dodgers' move to Los Angeles after the 1957 season. "It was a good deal for him. But the people of Brooklyn did not deserve it."

The people of Brooklyn still have warm nights by the shoreline, pockets of charm and vitality mixed with miles of urban desolation. On this lush June night, with a creamy moon hanging over the Brooklyn Bridge, there seemed only one thing wrong in the entire borough: There was no ball game on Bedford Avenue.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Dates Are Set for Soviet-Bloc Games

WARSAW (AP) — Fourteen nations participating in the Soviet-led withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympics have scheduled 34 events in eight countries as an alternative, a Polish sports official said Wednesday.

The competition will begin July 2 with table tennis in North Korea and end Oct. 8 with aerobics in Bulgaria, said Jerry Staron, spokesman for the General Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. No events are scheduled July 28 to Aug. 12, the dates of the Olympics, he said.

"The idea to organize these events included one basic condition—that they not conflict with the dates of the Olympic Games," Staron said. Holding international sporting events at the time of the Olympics is a violation of the Olympic Charter.

Lewis Wins Long Jump in U.S. Trials

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Carl Lewis, continuing his quest to qualify for the U.S. Olympic team in four events, had two strong performances Tuesday at the U.S. Track and Field Trials.

Lewis won the long jump at 28 feet, 7 inches (8.71 meters), equaling the fourth best performance ever outdoors. He ran a 200-meter dash heat in 19.84 seconds, the fourth best time ever; the finals will be held Thursday. He qualified earlier for the 100-meter dash and 400-meter relay.

Two national records were set—by Earl Jones and Johnny Gray in the men's 800 meters (1:43.74) and by Chandra Cheeseborough in the women's 400 meters (49.28). There was no competition Wednesday.

Berra-Steinbrenner Clash Is Reported

DETROIT (NYT) — Yogi Berra, the New York Yankees' manager, had a heated confrontation with George M. Steinbrenner 3d, the team's principal owner, during a staff meeting Sunday, sources familiar with the meeting said Tuesday.

According to the sources, an exchange between Berra and Steinbrenner escalated until Berra said, "If you don't like it, get another manager."

"Are you quitting?" Steinbrenner was quoted as responding. "No," Berra said. "If you want to get rid of me, you'll have to fire me." Several times during the meeting, the sources said, Berra also called Steinbrenner a liar, the charge apparently stemming from the owner's repeated remarks that the Yankees as constituted are the team Berra originally wanted.

For the Record

A group of 20 Yugoslav soccer officials, referees and players have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 18 months for bribery and keeping secret funds, Belgrade newspapers reported Wednesday. A court in the southeastern Yugoslav town of Teslovo also found the group guilty of embezzling public funds and forging official documents. (Reuters)

The Yugoslav (football) team's doctor, Borzidar Milenovic, died Wednesday night of a heart failure in St. Etienne, France, after collapsing during Tuesday night's game against France. (AP)

Victor Davis broke his own world record for the 200-meter breaststroke Tuesday at the Canadian Olympic swim trials in Toronto. He finished in 2 minutes, 14.58 seconds, bettering his 1982 mark of 2:14.77. (UPI)

Mel Hall and Joe Carter, both outfielders, have cleared waivers and joined the Cleveland Indians, completing a trade that sent two veteran pitchers, Rick Sutcliffe and George Frazier, and a catcher, Ron Hassey, to the Chicago Cubs last week. (AP)

Cavita Griffin has agreed to sell his family's controlling interest in the Minnesota Twins baseball team to Carl Pohlad, a Minneapolis banker, for \$32 million, according to published reports. An agreement is expected to be signed in a pregame ceremony Friday. (AP)

Braves Beat Giants On a Grand Slam

ATLANTA — Brad Komminsk, a rookie, hit his first base-loaded home run Tuesday night to lead the Atlanta Braves in an 11-6 triumph over the San Francisco Giants.

With the Giants leading 5-3 in the third, Claudell Washington led off with an infield hit and went to

second on a balk. After Jeff Cornell replaced Mark Davis as the Giants' pitcher, Glenn Hubbard sacrificed Washington to third.

Rafael Ramirez reached base on a fielder's choice when Washington was thrown out at the plate. Dale Murphy singled and Bob Watson walked in load the bases before Komminsk hit a 1-2 pitch over the left-field fence. It was his third homer of the season.

Rick Camp, the second of four Atlanta pitchers, worked 5 1/2 innings to pick up the victory and improve his record to 3-0.

Bob Brenly hit two homers for the Giants.

Komminsk's grand slam not only won the game for the Braves but also won \$100,000 for Evelyn Rogala of Charleston, South Carolina, in a home run contest.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Tigers 7, Yankees 6
In Detroit, Rusty Kuntz's two-run single highlighted a four-run eighth inning to lead the Tigers to a 7-6 victory over New York. Lance Parrish hit a two-run homer for Detroit, and Don Mattingly hit his 11th homer for New York.

Indians 7, Twins 4
In Minneapolis, George Vukovich had three hits, including a home run, and batted in three runs as Cleveland beat the Twins, 7-4.

Royals 6, A's 2
In Oakland, California, Jorge Orta drove in four runs with a homer, a single and an infield out as Kansas City beat the A's, 6-2.

Rangers 4, Angels 2
In Anaheim, California, Gary Ward hit a two-run homer and Dave Stewart allowed five hits in 8 1/2 innings to lead Texas to a 4-2 victory over the Angels. After starting the season with a sore shoulder compiling an 0-6 record, Stewart is now 4-8.

Mariners 8, White Sox 2
In Seattle, Spike Owen hit a two-run homer and Phil Bradley drove in three runs with a bases-loaded triple in the Mariners' 8-2 victory over the Sox. Owen hit his homer off Britt Burns (2-8) in the sixth and handed the left-hander his seventh straight loss.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	48	37	.564	—
Toronto	41	43	.488	7 1/2
Baltimore	39	45	.463	9 1/2
Boston	31	47	.397	17 1/2
New York	29	49	.366	19 1/2
Minnesota	27	47	.366	21 1/2
Cleveland	24	48	.333	24 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	37	37	.500	—
Pittsburgh	36	38	.486	1 1/2
San Francisco	35	39	.474	2 1/2
Los Angeles	35	39	.474	2 1/2
St. Louis	34	40	.459	3 1/2
Montreal	33	41	.445	4 1/2
Chicago	32	42	.435	5 1/2
San Diego	31	43	.419	6 1/2
Atlanta	29	45	.390	8 1/2
Braves	28	46	.379	9 1/2



TOP PICK — Akeem Olatunji, the Nigerian star for the University of Houston, shows off the jacket of his new team, the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball Association. He was chosen first in the NBA draft.

Team-by-Team Selections in the NBA Draft

- ATLANTA HAWKS**
1. Kevin Willis, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.; 2. Bobby Portis, 6'8, 220 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 3. Terry Norris, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Louisville; 4. Jim McInnis, 6'8, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 5. Vince Morris, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 6. Larry Randle, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 7. Steve Smith, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 8. John Williams, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 9. Reggie Miller, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 10. Scottie Pippen, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 11. Mark Aguirre, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 12. Kevin McHale, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 13. Dennis Rodman, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 14. Grant Hill, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 15. Reggie Miller, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 16. Scottie Pippen, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 17. Mark Aguirre, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 18. Kevin McHale, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 19. Dennis Rodman, 6'10, 215 lbs., 1983, Kentucky; 20. 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